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TARIFF POLICY MAY BE MADE POLITICAL ISSUE

United States Congressional Leaders Admit Possibility of Issue Arising

PRESIDENT OPPOSES LOWER RATES DRIVE

Chief Executive Said to Have Known Nothing of Move Until It Appeared in Press

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The possibility that the tariff policy of the United States will be pushed to the fore as a political issue is admitted by congressional leaders as a result of the manifesto issued over the names of European financiers and American bankers, urging reduction of tariffs as obstacles to international trade.

President Coolidge, through his official spokesman, hastened to express his disapproval of any drive to lower American tariff rates, although he would not go into the matter in detail until he had time to peruse the manifesto. It was made quite plain at the White House that the President knew nothing of the move until he read the press dispatches, and that his comment was confined to his immediate reaction to what he understood to be its general import.

No Advance Knowledge

The Administration had no advance knowledge of the forthcoming move by international money lenders to readjust tariffs, it was made plain at the White House. Although Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, discussed the European situation quite fully with the President upon his return from his European trip last summer, no mention was made of such a movement, although it must have been known in financial European circles at the time. As the situation was explained at the White House, the manifesto was entirely unexpected by both the President and Mr. Mellon and no preliminary draft, so far as was known at the White House, was shown to Mr. Mellon while he was in Europe.

It has been the desire of the Administration to steer clear of the general subject of tariff revision, on the ground that the flexible tariff has not yet had an adequate opportunity to demonstrate its usefulness, and that its effects must be observed over a period of years before an attempt is made to revise it.

Republicans Silent

The Democrats have several times endeavored to bring the tariff to the fore as a campaign issue, but the Republicans have been silent on the subject, except for general declarations that the present tariff rates are a factor in national prosperity, until the White House statement called forth by the report of the international bankers' declaration for general tariff revision.

So complete and definite was the statement forthcoming from the White House spokesman, in its declaration against tariff reduction that it served as a notice to the next session of Congress that tariff had better be left alone. The President, it was made plain, believes that an examination of the situation will reveal the fact that only a minor part of the articles imported into the United States are subject to tariff; that the Republic's tariff policy, as expressed in the present law, is based as much upon a belief that imports are a just source of government revenue as upon the theory of protecting American industry, and

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Roller Bearings Ease New Sleeping Cars

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 20

SLEEPING cars of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway are to be equipped with roller bearings, officials have announced. If passengers who use the \$2,000,000 worth of rolling stock so equipped find their berths more comfortable as a result, coaches and freight cars may be similarly equipped later, it is said. St. Paul Railway officials specified the use of roller bearings on Pullman cars when it recently abandoned operating its own sleeping cars and signed a contract with the Pullman company.

NEW ENGLAND PLANNING BOARD UNION IS URGED

Springfield Engineer Says Step Should Be Backed by Uniform Legislation

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 20 (Special)

—Recommending a New England Federation of Planning Boards as an outgrowth of the Massachusetts Federation, J. T. Woodruff, engineer secretary of the Springfield Planning Board, told members of the Massachusetts Board gathered in conference here, at today's session in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, that a federal master plan should be made; the New England plan co-ordinated with the federal master plan, and that the New England plan should consist of a co-ordination of master zoning plan, master highway plan, master recreational plan and master industrial plan.

All of this, he said, should be backed by a co-operative scheme of uniform legislation, making it possible by some means yet to be perfected for cities, even though they be in different states, to band together for regional planning purposes.

As Lines on Paper

Mr. Woodruff urged that the boundaries of New England be treated as mere lines on paper and thought go forward across them to mingle with thought from other areas, so that the New England plan would be but a part of a great federal control plan.

The near future, the speaker said, will see building design change to meet modern vehicular storage space requirements. Electric synchronized signal control will give way to the wave of progressive speed control method.

He urged the control of pedestrians in every state by law; a New England co-operative movement to obtain uniform laws relative to automobile traffic; co-operative movement to secure a uniform gasoline tax; a study to standardize traffic signals and signs, and a more complete co-operative interchange of registration courtesy in New England states.

Older New England Towns

"In the older of the New England towns," he said, "we have the highest standard of town development in this country. The charm of places like Concord, Mass., Manchester, N. H. and Litchfield, Conn., make us ashamed of the false notes that have entered into the haphazard and inconvenient forms of industrial growth in modern times."

The old towns conformed more to nature and natural law. Modern towns are finding the stupidity of artificially suppressing natural growth. The wide tree-franked street and the common were urban as well as beautiful. The congested street of today, the wasteful sub-division, the ugliness of the features that surround the factory and not the landscape are uneconomic, and were they truly economic they could easily be made beautiful.

The old towns were planned to facilitate the tillage of the soil and social intercourse. The newer parts of these towns have grown up to minister to temporary expediences that have the functional elements of prosperous growth.

"Most cities are hampered for want of space—when space is unlimited. Here we have the fundamental problem. What cities and towns of today learn from is not want of space on their crowded areas but wrong distribution of space. Overloading of buildings in the center is complementary to underloading in the suburbs. Both are equally unsound socially and economically."

Crowded Business Centers

"Next, and in part the same problem, we have the crowded business centers and commuting workers. Every day we add to the friction of space between workers and their place of employment.

"There are practical ways of lessening congestion, but we must begin with the buildings. We cannot do it by planning highways apart from buildings. Houses may be too far asunder as well as too crowded. In 1645 planters were prevented from putting their houses far apart. New highways are not being built with proper relation to zoning resulting in wasteful expenditures. Highways can be too wide as well as too narrow.

"Places like Danvers and Northbridge need plans even more than Boston. It is more practicable to

Queen Marie and Sailor Prince Pay Visit to Historic Annapolis

Naval Academy Holds Special Interest for Prince Nicholas, Trained in British Navy—Washington Visit Closes With Dinner at White House

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Queen Marie of Rumania prefaced her departure today from the Nation's capital with the announcement of last-minute changes in plans for her American tour.

The diadem Queen who graced the first royal banquet ever held in the White House, let it be known through a spokesman that she will not visit California, as planned originally, and that press representatives will be barred from her trip for the remainder of her trip because of her desire for privacy.

As regards other changes, the American State Department's arrangements for her transportation to Washington and her return to New York included the presence of three Press Association representatives on her train, as has been the custom with the official trips of other eminent visitors or American statesmen.

After 36 Hours of America

But after 36 hours in the United States, during which she has been heralded, photographed and interviewed as few visitors to this country have been, "the most beautiful queen in Europe" said that the "original object" of her trip to this country has been neglected. She desires privacy, and is here, she insisted, solely as the representative of her Government in the dedication of the Rumanian room of the Mayhill Fine Arts Museum at Mayhill, Wash., for which she has brought over many treasures from her country.

Her last appearance in Washington, the culmination of the diplomatic and social functions, was at the White House dinner given in her honor by President and Mrs. Coolidge. Here she appeared before members of the Cabinet, other distinguished government officials and members of the diplomatic corps to the number of 50 in all the panoply of her rank.

She wore a regal diadem inherited from her royal Russian mother, the Grand Duchess Marie, daughter of Tsar Alexander. The crown was set with pear-shaped pearls, which her mother-in-law, the Empress, had monopolized with the three ropes of pearls that, with her decorations, completed her ornaments.

The decoration over her heart was the blue ribbon and star of the Order of Carol, Rumania's highest order.

Her white gown glittered with sequins. The neck was cut round in front, with a V behind, from which hung a train. A gold and white brocade cloak, sable-trimmed, covered her gown on her trips to and from the White House.

The Princess Ileana wore a simple, well-cut gown of blue crepe de chine, no jewels, but a smaller ribbon and star of the Order of Carol.

Brilliant Close of Queen's Day

The White House dinner was a brilliant close of the Queen's day in the Capital. Sight-seeing, which included the Queen's visit to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery, Washington's home at Mount Vernon and the Lincoln Memorial, terminated at 4 o'clock, when the official calls between White House and legation were exchanged.

After the President and Mrs. Coolidge, with Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, had received the Queen and her two children, accompanied by J. Butler Wright, Assistant Secretary of State and the Rumanian Charge d'Affaires, Radu Djuvara, in the famous Blue Room of the White House, they at once returned the call at the legation.

Annapolis, where the royal party motored today, holds a particular interest for the Queen, because her son, Prince Nicholas received his training in the British Navy, and holds the rank of lieutenant in the Rumanian Navy. He was clad in this uniform when he left the legation with his mother, Princess Ileana, and other members of the party.

After Annapolis, Baltimore and again the states between Washington and New York lie in the royal path today. The Queen's special train carries her party back to New York this afternoon, and so concludes the State Department's part in arranging her tour of America.

Queen Marie's sudden refusal to go to California, which has been coupled with the decision of the Southern Pacific Railroad to require her to pay her way on any such trip, has led to numerous inquiries here as to the legal status of the arrangements she has made with other roads.

It was explained today that these concessions were obtained in a perfectly legal way, although it took a special order of the Interstate Commerce Commission to accomplish it. The law prohibits absolutely free transportation except for railroad employees, but permits the commission to make rates which are entirely normal, provided the roads are concerned consent. Under this provision, the Baltimore & Ohio, in behalf of itself and eight other railroads, got the commission's consent to a special passenger rate schedule, put into effect practically without advance notice, and withdrawn as soon as used for the Queen's train.

The exact schedule of rates to be charged the Queen was not presented to the commission, but her representatives have indicated the transportation of her party from coast to coast and return would cost a total of \$3.

Similar steps have been taken to enable other noted visitors to the United States to enjoy practically free transportation.

Acton Finds \$25,000 in Town's Stocking

Came Like Treasure Trove and Helped Cut the Tax Rate Nearly \$14

Accumulations of small balances in various appropriations which had gone unused for several years until they amounted in the aggregate to more than \$25,000, constituted one of the factors which enabled the town of Acton, Mass., to reduce its tax rate by nearly \$14 this year, according to members of the board of assessors. The board announced yesterday that the rate will be \$26.40, as compared with the town's record high rate last year of \$40.

Another factor in the reduction of the rate was a revaluation which the town meeting last March voted to have made. This, together with the normal growth in values, added approximately \$500,000 to the town's tax rolls, making a total assessed valuation in round numbers of \$3,500,000. Continued economical management, together with an indicated increase in building operations in Acton this year will keep the rate low for 1927, the assessors believe. They plan to do much of the town's needed road building while tax conditions are thus favorable.

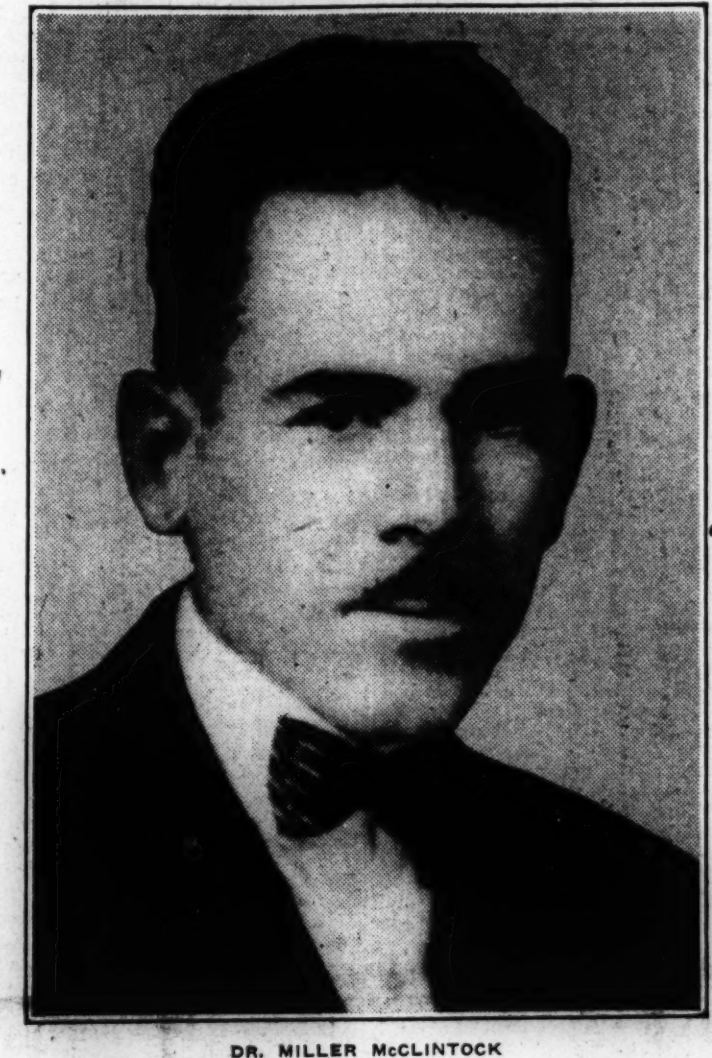
PARKMAN FUND YIELDS \$128,000 FOR CITY PARKS

New Fence Along Boylston Street Side of Common Among New Plans

With part of the \$128,000, Boston's latest receipt from the George F. Parkman Fund, the expenditure of which has just been authorized by the City Council, the Park Department announced today that it will expend \$7500 in erecting on the Boylston Street side of Boston Common, from a point opposite Carver Street to Tremont Street, an iron fence like that now guarding the Common along the Beacon Street boundary. The Boston Chamber of

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He Untangles Traffic Snarls



DR. MILLER MCCLINTOCK

FULLER AND BUTLER SUPPORT IS PLEDGED BY STATE W. C. T. U.

Resolutions Commend Candidates' Indorsement of Prohibition Amendment—Stand Is Nonpartisan—World's Dry Gains Outlined at Convention

Support of Governor Fuller and Senator William M. Butler in their campaigns for re-election was unanimously voted by the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. at its annual meeting now in session at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Melrose.

This and the positive advance of the prohibition movement both in the United States and the world, particularly in Europe, as reported by the president, Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, are the dominant features of the convention so far.

The resolutions read as follows: Whereas, Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, has stated his unqualified support of the Eighteenth Amendment and the complete enforcement thereof, and

Whereas, Senator William M. Butler is pledged to the same support, therefore, be it Resolved, that we will use all proper means to secure the re-election of these officers.

Rising Vote Unanimous

The rising vote with these resolutions were passed was accompanied by cheers. Mrs. Ropes explained that while the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. was a nonpartisan and nonpolitical organization the policies of these men were so outstandingly and unqualifiedly in line with the policies, objects and aims of the organization it seemed to take the situation out of partisanship and politics, both, and make it, so far as the W. C. T. U. was concerned, wholly a question of the advancement of its cause.

Recently returned from a tour of several months in Europe where she had but meager reports of the prohibition situation in the United States, Mrs. Ropes was able in her annual address to present the situation in perspective, bereft of the petty details of a closer view, that her audience found most encouraging.

The advocates of intoxicating liquor have been proven wrong all along the line, Mrs. Ropes pointed out, but they make such a loud noise with their false statements that even workers in the prohibition movement who know better are sometimes misled, showing that it is most important that they use every possible influence to reach the whole public with the truth of the situation.

Hearings Aided Dry Law

She read a published report by Rice W. Means, chairman of the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate

More Intelligent Street Use Urged as Traffic Problem Aid

Pedestrian Safety, Saving of Millions and Abolition of "Jams" Will Result, Says Observer—Sees Automatic Control Coming

Whether one drives a car to make time, or, paradoxically, walks to save time, traffic congestion is a critical problem to every Boston resident and visitor, and to the consideration of this insistent issue Dr. Miller McClintock of Harvard University brings the refreshing conviction that in the not distant future the flow of street traffic, even in circuitous Boston, will be governed with the precision and evenness that a railroad executive directs the schedule of his trains.

Out of a broad experience in traffic engineering which won for him his recent appointment as director of the newly established Russell Er-

skine Bureau for Street Traffic Research, Dr. McClintock draws the opinion that a fuller and more intelligent use of streets as they now are in Boston will actually speed up traffic, will aid pedestrian safety and save millions of dollars lost because of vehicular delays and highway congestion.

Street Utility Wasted

Under present conditions of traffic control a maximum of not more than 75 per cent is obtained from the potential capacity of any street, Dr. McClintock explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. In the majority of cases advantage is taken of hardly 50 per cent of a street's usefulness. This circumstance results, he said, from the lack of a co-ordinated control of travel.

The comprehensive studies which Dr. McClintock made, particularly in Los Angeles where he has had a long traffic code for the entire city, and in Chicago where he has just completed a survey for the City Council—have brought out several salient lines along which any practical solution to traffic congestion must be laid. Emphasizing that these suggestions are based on the better use of present facilities, he pointed out that:

Mechanical Control to Come

1. Mechanical control of traffic is certain to supersede in a very substantial measure the use of police officers at every corner. In order to utilize the streets to their fullest capacity, the flow of travel should be directed not only in the busiest districts but very generally throughout the city.

This can be accomplished with the extension and development of mechanical control, which with continued experience should in time rival the railroad for its marvelously timed movement of trains. An example of what has already been attained in this field is the system of progressive control in Chicago by which motorists can go fully three miles usually without interruption.

Once started, he travels on the red

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BANKS CALLED PEACE POWER

Marquis d'Arzoga Outlines Aid Given to Agriculture, Industry and Trade

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 20 (Special)

"This gathering of trustees, representing so many billions of dollars collected in all parts of the world by hard toll, is an earnest offer to peace and international amity, for where there is work and thrift there must be fellowship and mutual help," said the Marquis Giuseppe d'Arzoga, addressing the Savings Bankers of the World, who are gathered here for a five-day convention.

The Marquis said that Italian savings banks render a wide variety of service to the people.

Service to State

"The savings banks, considered as institutions working for the public good, would leave their task unfinished if they did not do their utmost to give preference to those investments which have a beneficial effect on national economy," he said. "The Lombard Savings Bank, of which I have the honor to be president, by largely investing its available funds in state bonds, by generously contributing to the conversion of stocks and then to arrangement of loans, has rendered important financial service to the state, bearing in mind that the greatness and stability of the state are indispensable for the success of the general economy."

"We have special attitude and capacity in dealing with agricultural credit, and for the promotion of the large funds available for investment therein, and, secondly, because of our ability to know better than any other agency the particular local need throughout 150 branches.

"Our duties toward agriculture do not mean the forget of our duties to savings banks and commerce. Our industry banks try to help both fields of effort, not only through the investment of deposits, but in the interest of national economy."

Promotion of Thrift

The Marquis added that the relations of savings banks in Italy to public welfare perhaps were closer than anywhere else in the world.

"In 10 years we have advanced 72,000,000 lire for social assistance," he said.

The general subject of "How Thrift is Promoted in America" was discussed by Samuel H. Beach, president of the Rome Savings Bank, Rome, N. Y.

"It is an obvious fact that the army of children in our schools is made up of the identical units which will form our industrial, financial and professional rank and file in the near future, and it is amazing to think what a long time elapsed before this vitally important field for the promotion of thrift was cultivated or even considered," he said.

"For six years the introduction of school savings systems by banks in all parts of the country has grown apace. On June 30, 1926, there were 11,371 schools conducting school savings. These schools had enrolled pupils to the number of 4,319,741, of which 3,403,746 were savings depositors. The pupils had to their credit an average balance of approximately \$9 each."

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RAILWAYS SEEK TO MEET TRADE'S CHANGING NEEDS

Homer Loring Tells State Industrial Conference of Program Under Way

QUICKER DELIVERY OF FREIGHT SOUGHT

Hand-to-Mouth Buying by Merchants Offers Problems to Transportation Lines

How the railroads are spending millions of dollars for improvements that they may serve New England industries better was told by Homer Loring, chairman of the Boston & Maine Railroad, at the eleventh annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts today, at the Copple-Playa Hotel.

"Recent economic changes have made New England industries more dependent on railroads," he said. "We have entered a new era of 'production for consumption,' the result of so-called 'hand-to-mouth' buying. Doing business with a decreased inventory compels buying from sources not far from these manufacturers with exceptionally prompt rail delivery service."

To meet this situation, Mr. Loring continued, the Boston & Maine alone is spending \$5,000,000 for improvements this year, had established an industrial bureau to encourage and aid industries to locate in New England, and had opened business offices in 14 great cities of the country, and is experimenting with store-door delivery of freight, motor coaches and gas rail cars.

Need of Diversification

One of the great needs of northern New England, declared Mr. Loring, is a better diversity of manufacturing. This is where the industrial bureau of the road functions in seeking to bring new industries into the territory. As for the average freight speed on the system, which is 23 miles a day, this is the best in the history of the company.

Ever since cotton manufacturers projected the Boston & Lowell Railroad in 1837 to augment the Middlesex Central in winter, New England industries and railroads have been closely linked, declared Mr. Loring.

Various improvements included in the carrier's expenditure of \$5,000,000 in 1926 to augment the Middlesex Central in winter, New England industries and railroads have been closely linked, declared Mr. Loring. Various improvements included in the carrier's expenditure of \$5,000,000 in 1926 to augment the Middlesex Central in winter, New England industries and railroads have been closely linked, declared Mr. Loring.

Increasing the shop capacity at Billerica, building longer side-tracks, constructing modern coal handling facilities at Mystic Wharf and putting in heavier bridges and stone abutments.

"With cost as the basis of rates, the customer has a clear right to good service and efficient operation," stated Mr. Loring. "New England railroads are trying to meet this obligation by making made as great improvement in operating efficiency as have those of any other section of the United States. Since 1921 the operating ratio of New England roads has been reduced from 91 to 76 per cent. From 1925 to 1926 the gross ton miles of freight moved per train hour, a reliable measure of operating efficiency have increased from 11,175 to 14,226."

Interests Called Mutual

Mutual dependence of the railroads and the public is promoting the economic development of the North. As declared Alfred P. Thom, counsel for the American Railway Association at Washington, at a luncheon of the A. I. M. this noon. Citing two illustrations of the better understanding between the carriers and the public, he said:

"First, the ownership of the railroads has passed from the few to the many. It can no longer be said that they are Wall Street owned. Stockholders of steam railroads in 1910 totaled 416,508. It would be conservative to say the total number of railroad security holders is today practically 2,000,000.

"Second is the establishment by voluntary action of shippers and their representatives throughout the country of Shippers' Regional Advisory Boards to co-operate with the car service division of the American Railway Association to foster a more adequate understanding of each other. Thus is marked an important departure from the old methods of dealing between the carriers and their patrons and is constituted one of the most notable and useful advances ever made in the field of transportation.

Question of Consolidation

Referring to the so-called "hand-to-mouth" buying policy that now exists, Mr. Thom said it has resulted in a holding down of the amount of goods that merchants carry with borrowed money, while as for consolidation, he added, "unification of carriers into a reduced number of companies of well-balanced systems. is one of the great problems which now awaits solution."

In touching on Government control of carriers, Mr. Thom declared "The Government did not, in accordance to its pledge, return them in as good condition as they were in when it received them." He then gave a few examples of New England roads.

"For instance, the net railway operating income—the amount of earnings left after providing for operating expenses, taxes, hire of equipment, and joint facility rents—of Class 1 railways, excluding switching and terminal companies, was for 1917, the year just prior to Government control, more than \$94,000,000, whereas for 1920, the year federal control ceased, it was only \$17,250,000.

"Here in New England, the New Haven's operating expenses in 1917

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WEST DEMANDS 'A SQUARE DEAL' ON FARM RELIEF

Observer Hears Mr. Coolidge
Charged With Being an
"Eastern President"

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Coming events are casting their shadows before in Illinois—two years before. They have to do with the presidential campaign of 1928. In the center of them looms the figure of Frank O. Lowden. During this season's survey of conditions in the Middle West, the name and the intensions of Governor Lowden have been encountered on all hands.

Throughout the rural regions stretching from the Great Lakes westward to the Rockies, Lowden is almost everywhere considered a Republican aspirant for President Coolidge's successorship. It is the custom in most parts of the country to believe that if Mr. Coolidge desires re-nomination, he can and will have it without opposition. That opinion, however, is decidedly not shared in the agricultural space. There, on the contrary, the conviction prevails that whether the President is a candidate to succeed himself, or not, he will find the former Governor of Illinois thwarting his path. There is but one contingency, apparently, that will take Lowden out of the race. That is, that the Coolidge administration between now and 1928 identifies itself with a program of farm relief immeasurably more satisfactory to the West than anything the White House has yet produced.

Mr. Lowden is in a receptive mood under certain circumstances, but under no circumstances is he willing to make an aggressive com-

EVENTS TONIGHT

Second of a series of six lectures on "The West in the East," by Fredrick Whyte, assistant of the Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 8.
Concert by the Orchestra, auspices of Women's City Club, Ford Hall, 7:45.
Address, "The Sudan Campaign and Its Relation to the World War," by Lieut.-Col. Girard L. McIntire, Boston Y. M. C. A., 8.
Meeting of the Women's Club of the Park Street Church, church parlors, 7:45.
Meeting of the Harvard Engineering Society, Chalmers Hall, Tremont Temple, 8:15.
Open night at Harvard College Observatory, 7:45.
Lecture, "Metre," by Prof. Gilbert Murray, Sanders Theater, Harvard, 8.
Musical Opera House, "Coca," 8:15.
Jordan Hall—Mieczyslaw Munz, pianist, 8:15.

Theaters
R. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2.8.
Hollis—Ole Skinner, 8:15.
Majestic—"The Student Prince," 8:15.
Park—"Crucial Wife," 8:15.
Plymouth—Al Johnson, 8:15.
Tremont—"The Last of Mrs. Cheyne," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Free public lecture on Christian Science, by Frank Bell, C. S. E., member of the Board of Lectureship of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., in Capitol Theater, 1256 Commonwealth Avenue, Allston, 5 p. m.
Associated Industries of Massachusetts Exhibition, Capitol Plaza.
Address by Dr. Gerhard von Schubert, former member of the German Reichstag, the auspices of Boston University School of Theology, Robinson Memorial Chapel, 72 Mount Vernon Street, 8:15.
Lecture, "With MacMillan in the Arctic," by Ralph P. Robinson, Huntington Chambers Hall, 11:15.
Address, "Folk Festivals of Many Nations," by Mrs. William Arms Fisher, auspices of League of Nations Luncheon, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 1.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, 10 to 4.
Food Fair, Horticultural Hall.

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Many Other Larger Pieces at Various Prices

Looser's—Main Floor

- (1) What does New Zealand owe to the bumblebee? —Editorial Page
- (2) What "hands across the sea" are extended Lee Shubert? —Theatrical Page
- (3) Is success possible in an unchosen profession? —Women's Enterprises Page
- (4) What is presaged in the co-operation of European steel makers? —Press of the World
- (5) What, according to President Coolidge, would be an ideal position? —What They Are Saying
- (6) What noted orchestra is to radio-cast fortnightly in America? —Radio Page

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

campaign for the nomination. Since his defeat at the Chicago convention in 1920, Lowden has devoted himself intensively to a study of the American farm problem. He has given practically his whole attention to it. He is himself a dirt farmer. His principal activity has been as president of the National Holstein-Friesian Cattle Association, but his interests have been spread over the whole agricultural field, including live stock, grain growing and dairy farming.

Has Equipped Himself

Lowden has made himself recognized expert on marketing conditions. He has taken opportunity to meet the farmers of the West, face to face, and expound to them as a member of their common industry, his views on the rights and wrongs of agriculture. There has probably never been in American politics a figure of Lowden's stature who took the trouble to equip himself so thoroughly in the complicated realm of farm economics.

Lowden does not go all the way with the McNary-Haugenites, many of whom consider him too conservative for their purposes. But he goes considerably farther than the Coolidge administration. That is why the corn belt and the western country generally, are "talking Lowden" these days.

In three states with widely diversified agricultural interests—Kansas, which raises a fifth of the Nation's wheat; Iowa, which harvests the lion's share of corn, and Wisconsin, the banner dairy commonwealth—the writer found "Lowden sentiment" running strong.

There was a striking unanimity of opinion on two points in those three typically farming states. Men and women said that if Calvin Coolidge is the Republican nominee in 1928, he can unquestionably carry those states against any Democrat—on the basis of present conditions. But in the same breath, it was declared that if Mr. Coolidge goes into the pre-convention primaries of those states with Governor Lowden, the Illinoiser would defeat him.

Lowden's Colors on the Mast
Significant as that assertion is, even more suggestive is the statement, met with nearly as often, that Lowden is bound to scrap its anti-Coolidge complexion.

Governor Lowden's own attitude is about like this: He has nailed his farm relief colors to the mast. They are not the Administration's colors. He will not back them. He will, in 1928, be for any Republican presidential candidate who adopts those colors, or colors that generally resemble them. But if what has thus far been offered by the Coolidge Administration remains the maximum, Lowden can expect, then Governor Lowden is undoubtedly ready to be drafted.

It is insisted that, even then the nomination will have to be offered to him, rather than asked for. It will, Lowdenites explain, under no circumstances be fought for.

If the West is insistent enough and

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strong enough to get him the nomination, Lowden will not decline it.

Wholly a Sectional Feeling

President Coolidge is bearing the brunt of the rural West discontent with things as they are at Washington, but the West's attitude is sectional, rather than personal. In western towns and cities, generally speaking, the President is widely and highly esteemed. But the West feels that the "East" is running things at the national capital and running the selfishly and systematically in eastern as against western or national interests.

The West is definitely persuaded that "big business rules the roost" at Washington, and habitually looks upon the agricultural West as a stepchild. It is impossible to exaggerate the depth and bitterness of feeling on this score. Even the fact that seven out of the 10 members of the Coolidge Cabinet are western men—Hoover, Work, Kellogg, Davis (war), Wilbur, Jardine and Wilson—fails to convince the open spaces that the East is not in the saddle on the Potomac.

There is a good deal of complaint, too, that President Coolidge has not taken the trouble to acquaint himself with the West at first hand and looking its people straight in the eye. Since he became President, Mr. Coolidge has spoken in a number of western cities like Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. He will visit Kansas City on Nov. 11, but his stays are usually 24-hour affairs and in no sense sojourns.

The President makes a speech and then boards his train back to Washington. Impression has taken root that Mr. Coolidge is not particularly interested in the West. Resentment on that score is real and widespread. Leading Republicans share it.

Some of them plan to move quietly but persistently, during the next few months to induce the President to explore the West. If he would pitch the 1928 summer White House somewhere between Chicago and Denver, it would work wonders.

Representative Dickinson, Republican of Iowa, a corn belt leader at Washington, is about to ask Congress to establish a permanent summer White House in the West. That project is the graphic expression of the West's conviction, that Calvin Coolidge, is "a New England president," rather than president of the United States.

New Western Movement
Within a few months, Washington will make the acquaintance of a new western "movement," destined to make last winter's corn belt crusade insignificant by comparison. It will take the field on Capitol Hill, under the name of the "League of Inter-Mountain and Plain States." The league was formed in September, at Denver. Essentially the league hopes to have a group of 20 mid-western and western states marching shoulder-to-shoulder at Washington on behalf of "a square deal" for the West. That would represent a phalanx of 40 United States Senators and a Cor-

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responding number of members of the House of Representatives.

The new league demands fairer treatment for the West in respect of railroad rates, water-power development, irrigation, reclamation and public lands. Particular stress is laid on the administration of the public domain. The league will advocate a strong "states' rights" policy for the public domain and work for legislation to put the lands more exclusively under the control of the states and less under the domination of the Federal Government.

The men clamoring for a juster recognition of the west's rights and interests are largely Republican, as the states in question are. It is hoped to keep those commonwealths safe for the G. O. P., but in the same accents in which that desire is voiced there is the ominous suggestion that if the west cannot get what it wants from the Republican Party, then the day may come when the west will make common cause with the Democratic South, for joint action at Washington.

The League of Inter-Mountain and Plain States, has not gone that far, as yet. But its plans and programs imply that the West would not shrink from political self-help if there is no hope of a "square deal" under existing conditions.

TARIFF MAY BE POLITICAL ISSUE

(Continued from Page 1)

that no drastic reduction of the tariff rates could be ordered without seriously upsetting the industrial situation in America, reducing wages, and bringing down the standard of living.

Flexible Tariff Studied
The White House statement was also a warning against confusing the issue of tariff reduction in Europe with tariff reduction in America. The two questions must not be confused. The entire European situation is based upon conditions peculiar to Europe, and the idea that a reduction of American tariffs will be a magic key to European prosperity is not tenable, according to Mr. Coolidge's view.

Two members of the United States Tariff Commission went to Europe last summer to investigate the workings of the flexible tariff. Thomas O. Marvin, chairman of the commission, reported that difficult conditions smoothed out and that European officials and business men are no longer hostile to the idea of the flexible tariff. Edward P. Costigan issued a statement contradicting Mr. Marvin's report, alleging that the tariff is a constant source of irritation and bad feeling against America.

Drive on Debts
Oscar Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, discussed the tariff situation with the President and on the conclusion of the conference, said he believed the American tariff must be readjusted to allow European goods to flow more freely into the United States.

The tariff manifesto is a preliminary move for a drive to scale down the debt settlement of European debtors with America is believed in some quarters. If the plea of Europe for a break in America's tariff wall to allow larger sales of

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foreign products in the United States produces no results, proponents of this plan will have a sound basis for their contention that Europe cannot pay its debts unless it can build up favorable trade balances. It is pointed out.

Reich Divided on Plea Against Tariff Barriers

By Wireless
BERLIN, Oct. 20.—German opinion on the manifesto of the economic experts is divided. While Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, for instance, lauds it as an expression of common sense which should not be underrated, Dr. Felix Pinner, one of Germany's foremost economic writers, deplores the lack of any definite plans.

The signatories of the manifesto, Dr. Pinner writes in the Berliner Tageblatt, neither make definite suggestions nor even express their opinion on many recommendations hitherto made. While the opening sentence indicates that they are in favor of retaining moderate tariff barriers, toward the end of their manifesto they appear to support complete freedom of trade, he declares.

He also draws attention to the fact that it was mainly bankers who signed the manifesto, and says: "Its only value lies in the fact that the leading economic experts declare the present economic situation unbearable. Several industries are already trying to overcome the obstacles formed by the custom tariff barriers, not, however, by removing them, but by forming international trusts."

The Social Democrat Völkische writes that it took the economic experts eight years to realize the truths they have put down in their manifesto, but it believes the tariff barriers must be lowered gradually, not all at once.

The manifesto, it is held here generally, gains in importance in view of the coming international economic conference where it may form one of the most important points for discussion, and it is regretted that its signatories did not allude to this conference.

French View Manifesto as Expression of an Ideal

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The international free trade manifesto demanding economic liberty, especially for Europe, though regarded with the greatest interest, does not entirely commend itself to French political and commercial circles. The general view appears to be that expressed in its present form, the plea for demolition of the barriers is an excellent statement of an ideal which, unfortunately, cannot be realized in existing conditions. It is a counsel of perfection which is inapplicable.

Such is the summing up of impressions gathered in many quarters and, moreover, there is a certain feeling that the manifesto implies complete obliteration of the Versailles Treaty. It is urged that it is designed for American consumption as well as European, since it is America which opposes the highest customs duties to international commerce and European debtors could acquire themselves more surely and quickly if their exportations could reach American markets. From this standpoint there is widespread approval of the reasoning.

Government Advice Sought
It is explained that the French financiers who signed first sought the advice of the Government. It was the Government headed by Aristide Briand, for an exchange of views has been proceeding for several months. M. Tery writes that the authors of the manifesto did not sufficiently elaborate their positive conclusion. It is not sufficient to say that it is good to facilitate movements of merchandise and break down tariff walls. These walls were intended as a shelter from capricious fluctuations of monetary exchanges and, therefore, international commerce should presuppose international money.

The protectionist crisis is partly a consequence of the monetary crisis. If everybody reckoned according to the same standard free trade would be obviously advantageous for everybody, but they do not. M. Romier also, while wishing to see a readjustment of different economic systems in Europe, remarks that equilibrium cannot be obtained except by a preliminary equilibrium of charges and debts not merely between European nations but between Europe and America.

Equality Implied
In actual circumstances two classes of nations are specially favored, namely, those which did not suffer from the war but have enriched themselves, and those which though suffering from the war freed themselves of their debts in going bankrupt.

Universal free trade, in short, implies equality and similarity of conditions everywhere. It is well to realize the strength of this kind of objection in France, but it should be understood that it is not against free trade as such that the opposition is directed.

On the contrary, the idea is recognized as something which should be developed, if possible. The French merely suggest that in-

stead of being a system which will automatically rid Europe of unpleasantness, political and economic, it is something which must come after the settlement of political and economic problems and crown the work of reconciliation. It cannot be introduced while the confusion lasts. It is a final step in the restoration of order and the fulfillment of unity in Europe.

Manifesto Is Favorably Received by London Press

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 20.—The manifesto signed by bankers, statesmen and industrialists dealing with the "grave, disquieting conditions" which, in the judgment of the signatories, are regarding the world's return to prosperity, receives favorable comment in today's London press.

The Times describes its publication as "an event," adding that the "application of the proposed remedy in the complex conditions of Europe requires time and hard thinking. Clearly very little can be done about tariff barriers until the monetary stabilization of Europe is completed by the restoration of the financial equilibrium in France, Italy, Belgium and other countries. When that is done, the international economic conference, which is to be convened under the auspices of the League of Nations, may be able to deal effectively with the problems raised by the excessive height, excessive frequency and perplexing instability of the tariff barriers now impeding European trade."

The Morning Post says that the manifesto will "create an atmosphere congenial to discussion." "The Manchester Guardian says it follows and voices a trend of policy that has already effected an improvement on the continent of Europe." The Financial Times says: "The manifesto may change the current of continental practice."

The Daily Telegraph, analyzing the manifesto, says: "The principal point to which attention is drawn is the existence of prohibitive or hampering tariff barriers," and it continues, "too many states have

committed the economic folly of treating trading as a form of war. There can be no recovery in Europe until all the politicians in all territories realize that trade is not war, but a process of exchange. A continued policy of these barriers and restrictions means an impoverished Europe. The signatories are convinced that the establishment of economic freedom is the hope of the commerce and credit of the world."

PRESS CONFERENCE PLANNED BY WOMEN

Among the international study events Mrs. Joseph Alexander McCord is planning as chairman of the Middlesex County League of Women Voters' International Co-operation to Prevent War Committee, is the press luncheon to be given at 53 Church Street, Cambridge, Wednesday.

Editors of the leading newspapers in the county are to be the special guests and Willis J. Abbot, editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will deliver the main address. The object of the luncheon is to determine the relative interest of the local press in international news.

TOWN AND CITY CLERKS MEET
CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 20 (AP)—Arthur E. Roby, city clerk in this city, was elected president of the Town and City Clerks' Association of New Hampshire at an organization meeting here today. Other officers named were: vice-president, Ned E. Quimby, Dover; secretary, Aigie E. Holt, Peterborough; treasurer, Earl Flanders, Laconia.

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McFADDEN BILL MAY AID COTTON

Banking Act Permits Large Loans—Needs Final Approval of Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The McFadden banking bill will be an important remedial measure in the present cotton situation, if its final passage can be obtained soon after the opening of Congress, in the opinion of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

The President's cotton committee, consisting of Mr. Mellon, Eugene Meyer Jr., Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, held a meeting with all members present except Mr. Hoover, and discussed the credit situation in relation to the problem of financing the record cotton crop which has caused a serious slump in prices.

At the conclusion of the conference, Mr. Mellon issued a statement calling attention to a provision of the McFadden bill, authorizing national banks to make larger loans than are at present allowed on cotton, grain and other agricultural products. The present law restricts the amount of such loans to a single customer to 25 per cent of the bank's capital and surplus. The McFadden bill doubles this limit.

"It is not perhaps generally known," said Mr. Mellon, "that the McFadden banking bill, which has passed both houses of Congress and is now pending in conference owing to differences of view on some questions, may be an important factor in the successful handling of the cotton situation.

"For a number of years co-operative cotton marketing organizations and many cotton planters have had difficulty in securing adequate accommodations from their local banks. It was largely in response to the recommendations made by them and their banks to Congress that Section 10 was inserted in the banking bill, which would permit the national banks to make larger loans upon such readily marketable products as cotton, grain and the like.

Mr. Mellon expressed the hope that "the differences between the two houses of Congress can be ironed out shortly after Congress reconvenes in December and banking legislation can be passed."

"This is important to the farmer as well as to the national banker," he concluded. Suggestions that 4,000,000 bales of cotton be destroyed to bring prices back to higher levels are scouted by Mr. Mellon and other members of the committee as "unsound economics."

The cotton situation was discussed by Mr. Meyer, Dr. W. B. Kilgore, chairman of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, and Oscar G. Johnston, a lawyer of Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Johnston reported on the results of the Memphis conference, which recommended withholding 4,000,000 bales of cotton from the market as a surplus to be marketed over an 18 months' period. He was told by Mr. Meyer that the President's committee has no authority to give official sanction to any such plan.

MAINE REBEKAH ASSEMBLY ELECTS

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 20 (AP)—Mrs. Pearl W. Stimson of Portland was elected president of the Rebekah Assembly of Maine at its annual session here yesterday. Clara Cross-

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CANADIAN TRADE BOARDS CONFER

Nationalization of St. John Port Advocated—Important Matters Under Discussion

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 20 (Special)—

The nationalization of the Port of St. John by placing it under the administration of a federally-appointed board and marked optimism for Canada's outlook were the features of the address of Sir Henry W. Thornton, president and chairman of the board of directors of the Canadian National Railways, before the Dominion Boards of Trade here.

"The Province of New Brunswick and this city should be relieved of financial burden in respect to this port, which belongs not to this province but to Canada," the Canadian National Railways chief declared. He spoke of the secession movement in the Maritime Provinces and said it must never be allowed. For obvious reasons the Maritimes, which commanded the sea outlet for Canada, must be retained as part of the Dominion and if they must stay then they must be made happy and comfortable. He outlined his reasons for believing in a bright future and said the plain fact of the matter was that Canada might be as stupid as it liked but it could not avoid prosperity.

Canadian Emigration
L. W. Simms, president of the St. John Board of Trade, was chairman, and during the course of his remarks considered the matter of the drain on Canadian manhood through emigration to the United States.

After considering various factors that would tend to operate against this, he told the gathering he was satisfied in his mind that there was only one solution, and that was the righteousness that exalted a nation. There are more than 100 delegates present representing practically every board of trade in Canada. Yesterday morning sessions were given over to addresses of welcome, while in the afternoon committees were appointed. At the morning session Mr. Simms read messages of greeting from Lord Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada; James A. Farrell, chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council of the United States; and John M. Imrie of Edmonton.

Address by Lieutenant-Governor W. F. Todd, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, was unanimously chosen honorary chairman for the session. Addressing the meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor said he appreciated the high compliment paid him and the opportunity of meeting such a representative body of business men from all over the country. It augured well, he said, for the working out of the problems and the building up of the nationhood of Canada. He remarked

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BOSTON, MASS.



that trade was a great civilization, and he had a feeling of great optimism in its ultimate success in the Dominion.

Referring to the natural wealth of the land he pointed out the immense assets it had in fish, forests and minerals, but added that only faith and labor would reap the harvest. As the people to the South, he declared, through a confederation of states had developed into a great and wealthy country so the Canadian people through their boards of trade could achieve even greater success.

"It is a pleasant duty," J. B. M. Baxter, premier of the Province, said in opening, "to extend a welcome from one end of the Province to the other, not merely because your ship sails while on its maiden voyage, but because it is Canadian-built and A-1 at Lloyd's."

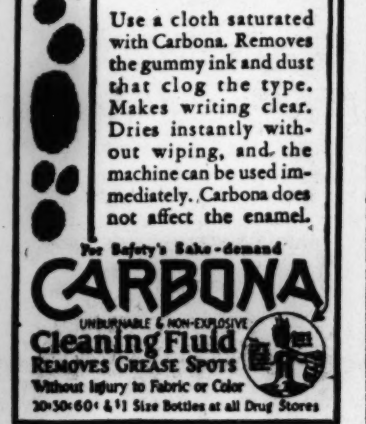
Her planks and her cordage, the premier added, were made in Canada; Canadian hands fashioned the craft to make her a graceful and a useful vessel, like the hundreds that sailed out of St. John in years gone past.

SALONKI EXHIBITION IS GREAT SUCCESS
Bulgarian Participation Seen as Friendly Gesture

By Special Cable
SALONKI, Oct. 20.—The Salonki Commercial Fair closes tonight after two successful weeks, the financial returns being such as to assure the fair it again next year. While the principal exhibits have been Greek, showing the agricultural and industrial progress of the country, one of the most interesting exhibits has been the Bulgarian Building, and the active participation of the Bulgarians is regarded as an evidence of the desire to establish relations on a friendly basis so vital to the peace of the Balkans.

The American exhibits made a good showing, thanks to the energy of the local agents at Salonki. The first anniversary has been celebrated by the opening of the Greek free zone of Salonki, which is now fully equipped to handle all the trade of central and eastern Europe flowing through this port. Jugoslavia not having yet equipped its own free zone, all the trade of that country is handled through the Greek zone, except cattle.

Cleans Typewriter Type
Use a cloth saturated with Carbona. Removes the gummy ink and dust that clog the type. Makes writing clear. Dries instantly without wiping, and the machine can be used immediately. Carbona does not affect the enamel.

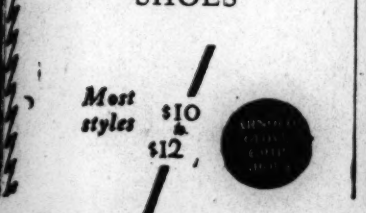


Comfort feature heightens style of shoe

Let the mirror show you how trim and shapely your foot appears in Arnold Glove-Grip Shoes. Watch—while you step—and see how the Glove-Grip arch conforms with every slightest move—smart and smooth in any position. Style! Yes, but comfort too. For that supple arch invites your foot to flex and bend with the freedom nature intended. Combination Measurements, a feature of Glove-Grips, insure perfect fit, the heel and instep being two sizes narrower than the ball. Well-styled models for men and women.

Write us for the name of the Arnold Glove-Grip dealer nearest you. M. N. Arnold Shoe Company, North Abington, Mass.

ARNOLD GLOVE-GRIP SHOES



Record Only the Sunny Hours

Alton, Ill.
RECENTLY a traveler on a Pullman train between Washington and St. Louis found her own trip was made brighter because a fellow traveler, an elderly woman—her first real vacation in years—shared with her the details of her trip.

The children of her new acquaintance had decided that a good vacation was just what Mother needed. As she had many relatives whom she long had wanted to see, the trip had been planned to take her to them, and since they lived in different parts of the country she was to cover a large portion of the United States in her travels.

Her itinerary, the selection of hotels, and the arrangements for her stop-overs showed that much careful thought had been spent by the children in order that Mother should have the best of everything. Not content with that, although

they had apparently allowed her to do her own packing, she found when she opened her luggage on the train that the plain and simple garments she had packed had been removed and beautiful billowy silk things such as a young bride might be proud to claim as part of her trousseau, had been substituted.

Marion Mass.
Special Correspondence
IN THIS town there is a fisherman who makes his living lobstering and taking out parties sailing and fishing. He is always eager to do for others.

Two visitors from the city recently had an invitation to go out with him while he hauled his lobster pots. During the trip the visitors learned that each trip cost him five gallons of gasoline, considerable bait and the wear on his pots and engine and that a trip was made every day. Upon being asked what price his lobsters brought him, he said the price was between 40 and 50 cents a pound but that he sold his to the poor people of the town for 35 cents per pound. His comment was, "We're all trying to get along."

As the man removed his oilskins the visitors from the city noticed they were worn almost past all usefulness. Being deeply impressed by his unselfish attitude they resolved to reward him. Two days later he received a new suit of oilskins, for which he expressed deep gratitude.

SWORD COLLECTION DONATED
NEW YORK (AP)—The Metropolitan Museum of Art has announced that it has received a gift of 358 swords and daggers as the most complete collection of its kind from Jean Jacques Reubell, of Paris. The museum also announced the purchase of the famous "wave" screen, painted by Agata Korin, known as the "Japanese Rembrandt."

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF ONTARIO RESIGNS OVER LIQUOR QUESTION

W. F. Nickle Described Government Control Operations as "Alluring but Deceptive"

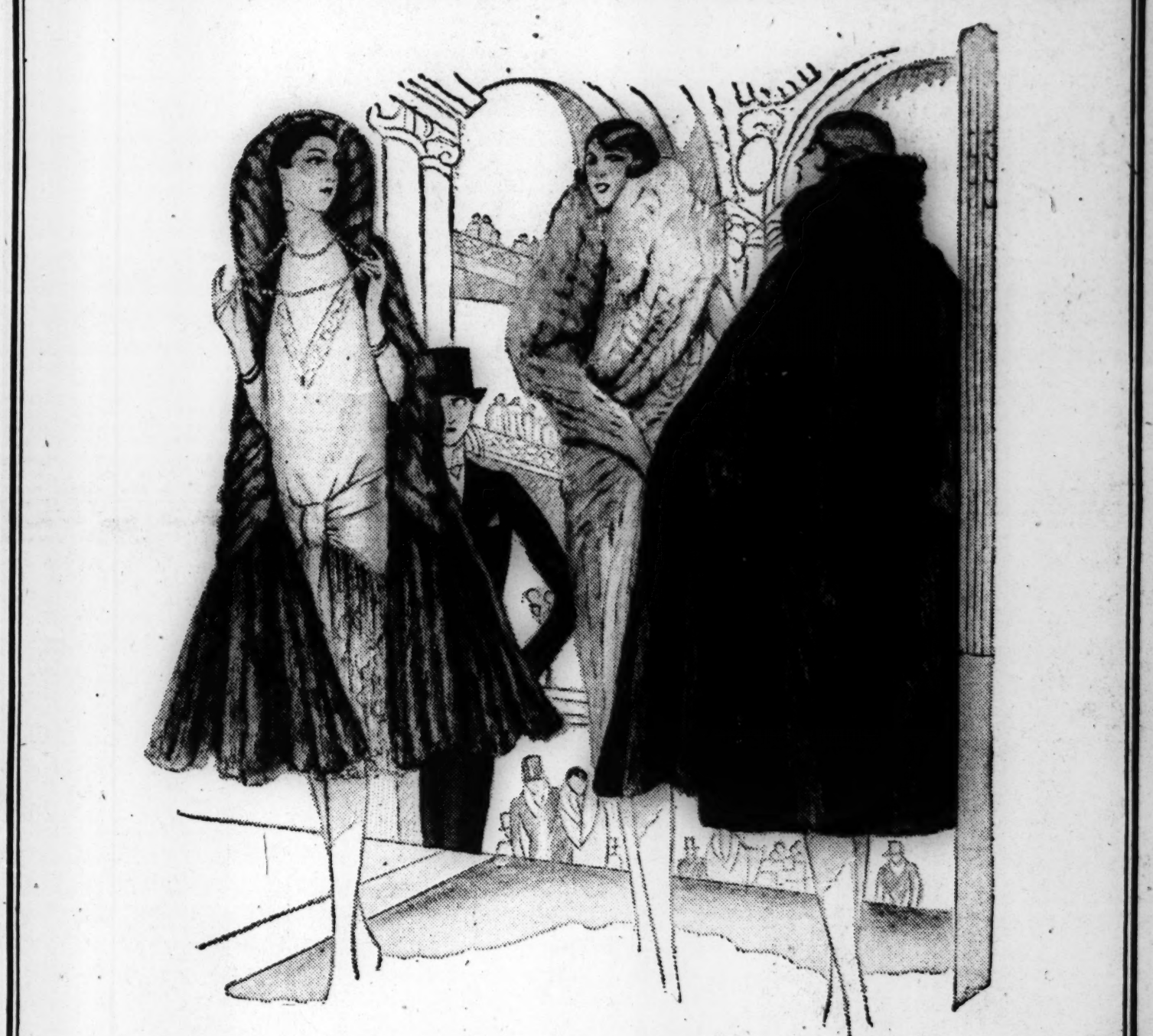
TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 19 (Special)—The Ontario Legislature was dissolved early this morning and simultaneously a wet policy was launched by the Premier, G. Howard Ferguson, and the announcement was made that W. F. Nickle, Attorney-General, had resigned because he was adverse to the wet policy proposed. The people will go to the polls on Dec. 1 with nominations on Nov. 20. The legislative proposals set forth in the manifesto of the Ferguson Government are briefly as follows: Purchases of liquor to be governed by a card-permit system, such cards to be issued to all persons over 21 years of age, who may apply and to be subject to cancellation for abuse of their privileges; sale of beer by the glass in standard hotels to be secured in those municipalities which by a sufficient number of residents shall petition accordingly, providing that the municipality concerned does not nullify such a petition by passing a by-law to prevent the sale under the well-established Local Option Law.

Municipal income tax exemption is to be increased to \$3000. Motor license charges are to be reduced by \$5 per license. The amusement tax is to be removed from all places of entertainment which do not charge more than 25 cents for admission. The manifesto also calls attention to the Government's administrative accomplishments. In his letter of resignation, Mr. Nickle declares his belief that the proposed step "to legalize the sale for beverage purposes of ardent spirits and intoxicating liquors" is a mistake, and condemns the government control operations in other provinces as "alluring but deceptive."

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 19 (AP)—Doctors' prescriptions will be wiped out and a Government commission appointed to handle the sale of liquor in the dry province of Ontario if the Conservative Government, headed by G. Howard Ferguson, is returned to power in the elections to be held on Dec. 1. At present Ontario is one of the four "dry" provinces, where prescriptions are necessary to get liquor legally. Beer of 4.4 per cent alcoholic content is sold openly, but this was not regarded as intoxicating when the law authorizing its sale was passed.

TRAFFIC LIGHTS IN ARGENTINA
BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Traffic in the busiest section of Buenos Aires soon will be regulated by a system of lights similar to that employed in New York and other large American cities. The municipal authorities have announced that the system will be extended if it should prove successful in relieving the congestion in the main thoroughfares.

REVILLON FRÈRES, CREATORS OF FUR FASHIONS TO THE WORLD



Inexpensive Fur Garments for Modest Incomes at Revillon Frères

TO many people . . . a thing is not good if it is not expensive. But the woman of limited income . . . and good taste . . . knows that many furs are inexpensive because they are plentiful. Such fur is beautiful if gathered in its prime . . . smart if designed by experts . . . durable if fashioned by trained craftsmen. It is exactly that knowledge that brings the discriminating to Revillon Frères! No matter what the price . . . from \$50 to \$50,000 . . . every neck-piece and garment has to pass a strict test of quality in fur, fashion and workmanship.

Revillon Frères
FIFTH AVENUE at 53rd Street NEW YORK

Plymouth Hears for First Time the Boston Symphony Orchestra

Concert by Famous Musical Organization Marks End to Period in Which Old Town Had no Suitable Auditorium for Such Events

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Oct. 20 (Special)—In this quaint, historic town, where Pilgrims landed from England more than three centuries ago, the Boston Symphony Orchestra played yesterday for the first time in the 46 years of its history as one of the most remarkable musical organizations in the world.

The concert, which was given in the new Memorial Auditorium under the auspices of the Plymouth Teachers Club, was an event of far more than usual importance to the community. It marked the end of long years when Plymouth had no suitable chamber to which such groups could be invited to play.

Known as it has been the length and breadth of the land for its simplicity of architecture and the retention of that charm of the older fashion, Plymouth has hitherto been compelled to sacrifice, in the upholding of that claim, some of the properties of modern progress and cultural interest which, had provision been made for them, would have necessitated the tearing down of the older patterns.

No Audience Chamber
Until the completion last summer of the new auditorium, with its facilities for the pursuit of community interest in many fields, Plymouth had no audience chamber at all adequate for the giving of such a concert.

Although no date has been announced for a second appearance of the orchestra here, it is assumed, from the notable success of this first concert, that Plymouth will henceforth share in what appears to be the beginning of a tendency on the part of officers of the organization to increase the number of appearances elsewhere than in Boston, and not necessarily to limit such appearances to metropolitan centers and large cities.

The program was made up of four works. A Serenade of Mozart, the Roman Carnival Overture by Berlioz, "Till Eulenspiegel" by Strauss, and Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony.

Although Plymouth has on occasion had distinguished visitors as representatives of the arts, it is the first time any organization of such size and standing in the musical world has appeared here.

The Plymouth Teachers' Club is an active and ambitious group desirous of broadening the cultural advantages of the community. It took earnest thought in the campaign which made possible the acquisition of the Memorial Auditorium because its opportunity to observe most closely the reaching out of youth for the higher advantages of cultural education caused it to be especially impressed by the value such a center would have for the community.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra has had many friends in Plymouth since its first years, but they have been made friends by the concerts in Boston. And it was the desire of the Plymouth Teachers' Club that the Boston Symphony Orchestra should be one of the first musical organizations to be heard when the new building was completed to afford facilities commensurate with its size and excellence.

Hoped to Extend
For the musical organization itself, it is well known that Mr. Koussevitzky has hoped to extend the program of visits to cities and towns outside of Boston and to add, each year as it was possible, towns which have hitherto either done without symphony orchestra concerts or have

been able only to enjoy them by means of the radio.

In a recent conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Koussevitzky made it apparent that it was his keen desire to acquaint music lovers on this side of the water with European writers of music whose names are practically unknown, yet who are doing, often under great handicap, superior and enduring work. He pointed out that he felt the composition of music in Europe to have entered upon a period of remarkable renaissance, that in Russia alone there are a number of admirable composers, many of them exceeding in young, doing work which will take its place, when it is known, with the rankings of works of many of the older masters. He agreed that the movement toward musical expression in Russia is tremendous and when it was inquired if the work thus coming forward reflected the great social and political changes that are so cumulatively apparent in Russia, he said he felt that great art never had anything to do with social or political changes or influences.

Nor is the Boston Symphony Orchestra neglecting the work of American composers in its desire to place before its audiences the best to be found in music. Although there are fewer composers engaged in America in original writing than there are in Europe, Mr. Koussevitzky has eagerly welcomed such scores as were to be brought out here and hopes, doubtless, that the increasing number of visits made by the orchestra to cities and towns outside the metropolitan area will act as stimulus to gifted composers wherever they may be.

NORTHEASTERN MEN TO ATTEND
Dean Carl S. Ell and five members of the Northeastern University faculty will attend the fall meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education at Worcester Polytechnic Institute on Saturday.

OLD PIANO FACTORY ALTERED TO SERVE FURNITURE COMPANY

Massachusetts Avenue Plant With Six-Story Addition to Be Followed Next Year by 11-Story Structure—
Location and Interior Meets Expansion Need

With the completion this year of the six-story addition to the old Vose piano factory on Massachusetts Avenue, the first step in the expansion of the Morgan Furniture Company of Boston will have been taken and early next year ground will be broken for an 11-story building to be erected at Kneeland and Washington Streets, where the offices and showrooms of the company, now situated at 757 Washington Street, will be located, Abner Cohan, president of Morgan's, announced today.

The six-story addition to the Vose factory, designed by Isador Richmond, bears a similarity to the main building in architectural design. The 80,000 square feet of area in the addition gives a total of 265,000 feet of space, which is constructed of reinforced concrete and slab stone. Means whereby freight cars may be unloaded from

the sidings which extend along two opposite sides of the building have been provided by the construction of loading platforms over which roofs have been built.

The bulk of the outside wall space consists of glass. The addition includes installation of devices which will handle the demountable bodies of the automobile trucks. The loads of furniture can be removed from the trucks and transferred to high-speed elevators and a supply of extra truck bodies eliminates the necessity for trucks to wait while the loads are removed.

With the Vose factory development, in addition to the proposed 11-story building, plans for which were now under way in the office of Morgan & Johnson, architects, the Morgan company will be able to extend its retail furniture business

from its present radius of approximately 100 miles to a much greater distance, said Mr. Cohan. The employment of personnel, which now numbers 250, will be increased by at least 25 per cent with the opening of the Massachusetts Avenue warehouse.

Not only did the old Vose factory, which has been vacant for more than two years, offer the best advantages in its proximity to transportation facilities, but the interior of the factory is well adapted to the manufacture and warehousing of furniture, said Mr. Cohan, who believes that very little alteration has been found necessary within the factory.

What is believed to be one of the largest real estate transactions ever to occur in Boston took place with the recent transfer of stock of Alden Park Manor, a residential apartment hotel in Brookline, from the Alden Park Manor, Inc., to Harry J. Stroop of Chicago, it was announced today from the office of C. E. Carter, president manager of the exclusive suburban property.

Containing 280 suites, the Alden Park establishment, completed two years ago at an approximate cost of \$5,000,000, provides luxurious living accommodations for approximately 800 persons. Within the structure are contained stores, garages and entertainment halls.

The building, which commands an excellent view of the surrounding districts from its position atop the hill at the corner of Colchester and Chapel streets, is constructed in three sections to afford an unobstructed outlook to every room.

To enter the building from an automobile, passageways extend underground to a garage in the basement where passengers alighting from their cars are lifted to their floor in elevators. The change in ownership will not affect the present management, it is said.

The estate of David H. Greenough has been sold to Victor Kaufman for \$3 1/2 story building and 523 feet of land at 155 Washington Street, near the corner of Cornhill. The total assessed valuation of the property is \$77,000 of which \$73,200 is on the land. Rosenfield & Levin have a long term lease on the property. The sale was made through Cape, Inc.

Strong assurance that 1926 will see all previous records for construction activity eclipsed has been presented itself. Not only is the volume of building operations for the first nine months 3 per cent greater than the volume registered during the corresponding period of 1925, the high year to date, but a vast amount of contracts have recently been

awarded and will soon be carried out to make the total for this year reach an astounding figure, according to statistics compiled by the Associated General Contractors of America.

The volume of building contracts awarded during August was the greatest registered in any month on record exceeding the previous high mark, set in August, 1925, by more than 3 per cent. The total volume of contracts awarded during the first eight months of 1926 exceeded by 10 per cent the corresponding figures for 1925.

This vast activity in the awarding

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE GROWING

Opportunity for Further Expansion Reported by American Traveler

New England has a great opportunity to expand its trade with South America, according to Frank Johnston, publisher of the American Exporter, who has just returned from a tour of South America and who was in conference with Donald E. Wilbur, secretary of the foreign trade committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, yesterday. Mr. Johnston interviewed more than 300 of the leading merchants of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay who are handling American products during his trip to that continent.

"The United States has a much larger share of the total South American trade than before the war and the sentiment of the many merchants I met, made it clear that our share is likely to increase," said Mr. Johnston. "The South American markets are realizing more and more the advantages of good products, rather than cheap prices. Some European orders taken at low prices, have not worked out successfully," said Mr. Johnston.

That the United States has almost a complete monopoly in certain lines of trade with South America, asserted by Mr. Johnston, who called attention particularly to automobiles. "No less than 98 per cent of all the automobiles sold in Argentina today are American. Traffic congestion is becoming acute in Buenos Aires and to a lesser extent in Rio de Janeiro," he said.

New England's big market in South America, continued Mr. Johnston, also, medium priced jewelry, leather and shoe findings, rubber shoes, canyons, goods and many other lines which are made in the United States.

MINUTE MAN TAVERN IN LYNN DEMOLISHED

Old Structure Was Erected Nearly Two Centuries Ago

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 20 (Special)—Work of razing Minute Man Tavern, a relic of pre-revolutionary days on Federal Street, is practically completed and soon a modern business building will be standing on its site.

Minute Man Tavern, according to records, was built in 1734. The old iron latch on the front door bore the date of its erection. The tavern derives its name from the fact that the Lynn contingent of Minute Men, a branch of that sturdy body of volunteers that marched to meet the advancing British troops on Lexington Green in April, 1775, used this old tavern as their meeting place.

Few alterations were made in the tavern. A flat porch on the rear was

Electricity Lightening Labor for Farmers of New Hampshire

Preliminary Reports in Survey Under Auspices of State and Federal Officials Indicate It May Soon Revolutionize the Lot of Farm Folks

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 20 (AP)—Reaching out even into remote parts of the State, electricity may soon revolutionize the lot of New Hampshire farm women and lighten the labor of the men. This is indicated by preliminary reports from the rural electrification project conducted by the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station in co-operation with the national and state committees on the relation of electricity to agriculture.

Studies of various labor-saving electrical appliances are now being made on seven farms, and the results have been encouraging. W. T. Ackerman, leader of the project, reports. Women are particularly enthusiastic over these modern devices for lessening their drudgery, including electric ranges with which they have been experimenting.

The electric ovens have been found to save time and give a constant temperature without attention and to be more convenient, cleaner and cooler during hot weather. On one of the farms rates for electricity were such that it was found impractical to use any range-heating device.

Washing Machines
Electric washing machines were found to be far more of a boon to the rural housewife than to the city woman. One of the housewives operating in the study averages seven tubs of laundry every Monday morning, but with the washing machine available she and the other farm women no longer dread the weekly washing and ironing. The cost of operating the machines has proven ridiculously small.

On two of the farms electric dish washers are in use. In one case the housewife uses this machine three times a day and says she wouldn't be without it for anything. When another type of washer is being tried out, results have not been entirely satisfactory from the family's point of view.

Electrical refrigeration promises to be one of the most successful activities of the project. Despite the common belief that ice is plentiful and cheap to the farmer, families using household refrigerating machines in the experiment consider the results as superior to natural ice that they have decided to keep the equipment.

Two types of hot water heaters are being experimented with, and families using them have been pleased with their efficient operation, although the question of cost remains to be determined. Water pumping by electricity is considered already past the experimental stage, and most farmers are eager to adopt this method as soon as current is available. On one farm installation of an electric water system saved 40 minutes' labor a day in pumping operations.

Value of Electricity
Test made with milking machines, cream separators, milk-cooling water pumps, motor clippers, bottle washers, dairy refrigerators, silo cutters and blowers, hay fork-hoists, fertilizer mixers and portable chum motors has given evidence of the value of electricity to the New England dairy farmer.

Four dairy farms which operated milking machines for the experiment reported that each machine saved at least one hired man. These machines have become standard equipment which the farmers now would not do without. The farmers were especially enthusiastic over the refrigerating machines for the dairy cooling rooms.

Besides its value for artificial

lighting, electricity may prove of great value to commercial poultrymen for brooding, incubating, water heating and other purposes, according to preliminary reports of the experiments.

Tests carried on at the university indicate that brooding chicks by electricity is entirely practicable, temperature remaining at the desired point without variation, current consumption being reasonable and time and labor of tending the machines reduced to a minimum. Tests have also shown the superiority of electric incubation.

MAYOR FIRM FOR SUBWAY

Will Continue to Urge Governor Square Project Despite Trustees' Viewpoint

Mayor Nichols told members of the Civitan Club and the Governor Square Associates at a luncheon yesterday at the Hotel Buckminster that he is going to urge upon the Boston Elevated Railway Company its co-operation in building the \$5,000,000 Governor Square sub-surface station and the extension of the Boylston Street tunnel to points in Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue as a vital step in solving Boston's traffic problem.

The Mayor said that while a comprehensive solution of Boston's traffic congestion will cost about \$300,000,000, the cost of the Governor Square improvement is so small compared with the benefits which would result that it should be started at once.

The Mayor said that he appreciated the position of the Elevated trustees, but he insisted that operation of the swifter trains in the subway and a large increase in patronage, which would allow the city to reduce the additional rental of \$250,000 yearly to about \$50,000.

Need of Vital Necessity
"The needs of the public are such," said the Mayor, "that we cannot allow the comparatively small sum of \$5,000,000 which the Governor Square improvement would cost to hold up this project. The traffic problem of Governor Square is so great and the pressure such that the project should be taken up at once. Let the broader traffic problems covering the rest of the city wait for the moment. There is a complex situation; here it is comparatively simple."

"This intersection is the key center for town traffic, which eventually arrives at Arlington, Boylston and Park Streets. If we improve Governor Square, the effect will be felt all over the downtown section. We have a law, regularly passed by the Legislature; now it is up to the Elevated."

"The sum necessary to improve the square, \$5,000,000, seems to be a vast sum. The Transit Commission's comprehensive plan for traffic alleviation which will cost \$300,000,000, this cost, of course, to be spread over several years."

"Three hundred millions does not seem vast when compared with the sums that other cities, notably New York, have estimated their improvement costs. New York City's estimate is \$1,000,000,000. The private individual, engrossed in his business, does not realize the tremendous traffic pressure, but it is there just the same."

"In May, 1925," said the Mayor, "the Legislature passed an act allowing for the extension of the Boylston Street subway, presumably by means of a tunnel under Governor Square. Since then the Elevated has taken no action whatever on this work. The Elevated claims that the problem is one of motor congestion and not trolley congestion. But it is a matter of congestion at Governor Square alone. The present system slows up traffic all along the Boylston Street line."

Colonel Sullivan's View
Col. Thomas F. Sullivan spoke for the Transit Department and its plans respecting this first step in traffic improvement saying: "We face today exactly the same situation which held a few years ago in East Boston. At that time trolley cars were run in that subway, coming to the surface at Maverick Square. The traffic on the whole East Boston line was held up by the congestion at that point. Later, trains were put in and now there is no congestion at all on this line."

He explained to the 80 men present, that by means of the underground station pedestrians could avoid the delay of surface crossing from one of the five streets converging here to another. He said that a section of the tunnel would be continued out Beacon Street perhaps to Audubon Circle while the main line would go out under Commonwealth Avenue for some distance not yet decided.

What Plans Call For
Colonel Sullivan said that the plans for the improvements at Governor Square called for an underground station at this spot. A section of the subway would be continued up Beacon Street to Audubon Circle which would be the permanent ending of the subway on this line. As to the Commonwealth Avenue subway, which would be the main line taken by the subway trains, the Colonel said it was not yet decided just where the terminus would be.

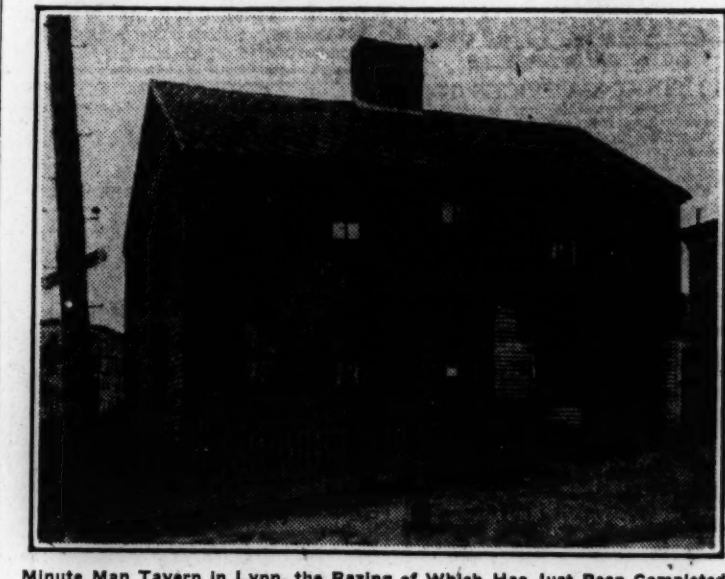
"Three years would be required to complete the work," he went on. "It would necessarily have to go slowly since a complete loop of Governor Square for automobile traffic would not be permitted. Eugene N. Foss, former Governor of Massachusetts, described the development made in the Governor Square district in the last decade. Francis Carroll, president of the Civitan Club, presided."

Hopes to Carry Symphony Concerts Into Many Places



SERGE KOUSSEVITSKY
Conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra

Another Historical Inn Passes



Minute Man Tavern in Lynn, the Razing of Which Has Just Been Completed.

of contracts, backed up by the actual fact that construction operations are keeping well ahead of the record-breaking pace set last year, is forcing close students of the situation to the conclusion that more money will be spent this year for construction than ever before in the history of the country within a similar space of time.

The volume of awards during August reached index number 264 on a scale having as its basis the average for 1913. It is interesting to note that the index figure for August, 1924, was only 169.

"WAGING PEACE" TOPIC AT "Y"
Boston Young Men's Christian Association Huntingdon Avenue Branch, at its weekly Sunday afternoon social, will hear the Rev. John Nevin Sayre of New York on "Waging Peace," at 4:30 p. m.

MR. BURNHAM APPROVED

The State Civil Service Commission has approved the appointment by Mayor Nichols of W. Franklin Burnham as a member of the Board of Zoning Adjustment.

Two Units in Furniture Company's Expansion Program



Old Vose Piano Factory, Vacant for Two Years, and Addition, Under Construction, to Be Used by Morgan Furniture Company.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 8

Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRO, Ottawa, Ont. (434.5 Meters)

7 p. m.—Children's hour. Aunt

Beck, 7:30—Dominion Department of

Agriculture market reports. 8—Laurier

Concert. Orchestra. 9—Instrumental

Trio; Laurier Dance Orchestra.

CFCO, Toronto, Ont. (354 Meters)

8 p. m.—Newspaper highlights. 9—

Dance program by Linton and his

orchestra.

WCSH, Portland, Me. (254 Meters)

8 p. m.—Markets, weather and news.

6:30—Children's period. 7:30—Short

results and talks. 8:30—Program from

WEAF.

WVAC, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters)

4 p. m.—Shepard Colonial tea dance.

"Dok" Eisenberg and his Sinfonia.

4:15—Talk. 4:30—Local selections.

Jack Fay. 4:30—News flashes. 5—"The

Day in Finance." 5:30—Live broadcast

meat report. 6—Kiddies' Klub. 6:30—

Dinner dance orchestra, direction of

Jacques Renaud. 7:30—Program by the

Greater Boston Federation of

Churches, address by Rev. Dean Sarah

Boston Chamber of Commerce; organ

recital by Louise H. H. H. H. H. H. H.

The Man Under the Bed. 9 p. m.—

Concert orchestra, direction of William

F. Dodge. March. "Aurora" Meyer-

beer; overture, "Ika," Doppler; con-

cert piece, "Al Fresco," Schubert; "Anda-

rian," Serenade. 11:30—Program by

"Pope Valse." Mercantile; excerpts from

"Heavenly." Viennese; concert waltz,

"Tres Jolie." Waldfreut. 12—Polve-

lian Dances. 11:30—Korssakoff, ex-

cerpts from "Carmen." Bizet. 10—News

flashes. 10:30—Dance music, direction

of "Jimmie" Gallagher.

Thursday Morning

10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club;

Bible readings, the Rev. L. J. Radcliffe,

Tremont Street Church, Boston. Con-

tralto solos, Kathryn Kerr; Marjorie

Mills of the Better Home Bureau; vol-

luntaries, Helen Studzinski. "Current

makers; Nellie Osborn, contralto; Mil-

ford McKinnon, accompanist; Anne

Bradford, "Reading Evangelical," care

of the Sleeping Beauty. 10:30—News

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (332 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Newspaper highlights. 6:35

—Concert. 6:30—Talk. 7:30—Copley-Plaza

orchestra. 8:30—Radio Nature. 9—

Instrumental program. 9:30—"Bar-

stors." 9:30—Music.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)

8 p. m.—Dinner concert. 9:30—

Courtesy program. 10—Program from

WEAF.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (350 Meters)

6 p. m.—Stock report, news items. 6:30

—Courtesy program. 8:15—WGY Agricul-

tural program. 7:30—Theater orchestra.

8:30—Radio Nature. 9:15—Musical pro-

gram from WHAM, Rochester, N. Y.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner music. 7—Synagogue

service by the United Synagogue of

America. 7:30—Concert by the United

Synagogue. 8:30—Salon concert with John

Quine, baritone. 9:30—Saxophone Octet.

10:30—"Pirates of Penzance," mus-

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30 FARM GROUPS JOIN IN SUPPORT OF HAUGEN BILL

Call for Enactment by Congress of Measure Lost in Last Session

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 20 (Special)—The 30 farm groups now merged into "The Grain Belt Federation of Farm Organizations," an outgrowth of last spring's corn belt committee, are backing plans for a determined effort to push the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill through the coming session of Congress. This was made known at a meeting of the federation at which it also was given out that it and the Committee of Twenty-Two, represented unofficially at the conference, will present a solid front in Washington for passage of an act that will place agriculture on an equal footing with other protected industries, the slogan being "protection for all or protection for none."

Plan Ample Financed
The McNary-Haugen bill, rejected at the last session of Congress, would take care of the export of surplus staple farm products. The campaign for the legislation will be amply financed, it was indicated in the decision to tax the combined membership of the federation, approximately 1,000,000 members, 5 cents each to provide a fund of \$50,000.

An appeal is to be made to the South to join the West in support of its export program. The depressed cotton market was urged as an incentive for unified action in obtaining relief.

An immediate request will go to every agricultural college in the 13 states represented asking that the cost of production plus a 5 per cent profit be computed upon all staple farm crops produced in each state in the organization, that a basis of market levels may be obtained.

Since the organization was perfected last May, the membership has been increased by the addition of the Minnesota Wheat Growers' Association, the Wisconsin Co-operative Creamery Association, and the Farmers' Union Livestock Commission of Chicago.

Personnel of Committee
The resolutions committee consists of Ralph Snyder, Kansas Farm Bureau; Col. George Lambert, American Council of Agriculture; C. W. Croes, of Aberdeen, S. D., member of the Committee of Twenty-Two; John Tromble, the Kansas Farmers' Union; and E. E. Kennedy, Illinois Farmers' Union.

Smith W. Brookhart, former Iowa Senator, who was renominated last spring in what has been termed a protest vote against lack of farm relief legislation, and Senator David W. Stewart, successor to the late Senator Albert B. Cummins, have voted honorary membership in the committee.

The Committee of Twenty-Two will not hold a meeting until a call has been issued by the governors of the states represented in the membership.

William Hirth, editor of the Missouri Farmer, is president of the Federation Conference.

Grain Men Seek Waterway to Sea Instead of Relief

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Grain dealers, said to represent over 2000 farmers' co-operative grain elevators in 11 middle western states, in an interview with President Coolidge, informed him that they were opposed to the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, and that they favored a relief method or any other equalization fee plan, disapproved all projects for the reclamation of new farm lands on which grain might be grown, and wanted the St. Lawrence-to-the-Ocean waterway opened.

The delegation consisted of representatives from the state divisions of the Farmers' National Grain Dealers' Association, which is holding its annual convention in the capital, J. W. Shorttill, secretary and spokesman for the gathering, stated that the association had branches in 11 "surplus grain states from Oklahoma to North Dakota and as far east as Ohio."

The state organizations were built on co-operative grain elevator associations with membership of 100 or more local farmers.

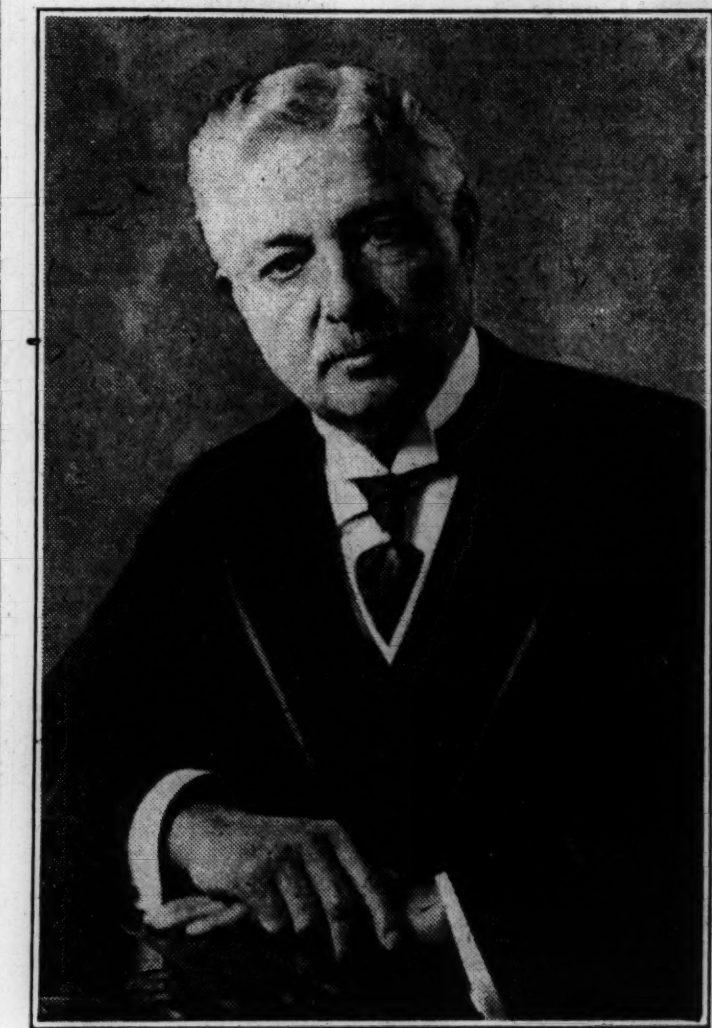
Politics in Equalization Fe-Demand
Politics, according to Mr. Shorttill, was responsible for the demand for the equalization fee, which he characterized as an "equalization fee tax." Mr. Shorttill said that the group he represented was opposed to any legislation that made compulsory co-operative marketing.

Invited to address the gathering on the problems of marketing confronting the grain growers, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, discussed the question of waterway transportation. He told the grain dealers that upon the opening to ocean commerce of the Great Lakes route and the Mississippi waterways system devolved the future growth both in agriculture and industry of the Middle West. The cost of developing the Mississippi system he estimated at \$150,000,000, and the American share of the St. Lawrence route at \$200,000,000, deducting the

value of waterpower that would accrue.
Yet these costs he estimated as cheap compared to the great advantages that would be derived. The savings in freight charges and the resulting redistribution of industrial centers would not be the only benefits, he said. Unless these waterway routes were opened the natural growth of the country would necessitate the construction of other and much more costly means of transportation.

Advantages of New Waterways
"The development of these two waterway systems would cost no more than an entire new railroad system and would give many more advantages," Mr. Hoover said. "For one thing the freight charge would be much lower. The question of terminals would be no problem with the waterways because, wherever

A Planner of Cities Beautiful



CHARLES H. WACKER, Chicago

there was water you would have a point of entry. The question of railroad terminals is becoming a vast problem. Waterways would relieve this pressure which is now desperately acute.

"With present freight charges the farmers of the West are competing at a disadvantage against the lower transportation costs of other grain-producing countries. As an example, the transportation cost on a bushel of grain from South Dakota to Liverpool has increased 13 1/2 cents over the pre-war price. From Argentina the increase is only 1 1/2 cents a bushel.

"If we could by the Mississippi system or the Great Lakes route cut this transportation cost to pre-war charges the price of grain would increase just that much. Grain decreases in price to the producer as transportation costs rise. This was recently shown after a careful survey by my department.

"Water transportation has not been given a chance in this country. Most people visualize it as meaning the return of the old stern-wheeler. It would be nothing of the kind. River freight would be conducted by the most modern methods of huge barges and tugs. The high cost of transportation is forcing industry out of the west to the Atlantic seaboard. Industry finds this necessary because the Atlantic coast is actually cheaper per cost to California than the middle west."

Jews Schedule Benefit
Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, executive director of the New York Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, is to be the chief speaker at the community dinner to be given by the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston at the Copley Plaza on Oct. 31 inaugurating the campaign to raise \$500,000 for the federation's work. The announcement was made at a meeting of the women's banquet committee of which Mrs. Nathan H. Gordon was appointed chairman.

HOFFMANN LUMBER CO
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Chicago's Two-Deck Boulevard Called "Monument to Vision"

Dedication of Wacker Drive Means More Than the \$26,000,000 It Cost, Says Originator—City Planning Board Wins High Praise

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Oct. 20—Wacker Drive, Chicago's new riverfront, double-deck boulevard, built at a cost of \$26,000,000, to replace the congested market section known as South Water Street, was dedicated today. With its broad walks, ample roadways and handsome ballustrades, it stands a memorial to one citizen who for 17 years and more has given his

new boulevard constructed since that date. At the same time, work on the new Lake Shore Boulevard, extending the length of Chicago, and on the improvement of the downtown lakefront park goes steadily on.

"Every bond issue proposed by the Chicago Plan Commission in its 17 years of existence has been voted favorably by the people," Mr. Wacker said. "An estimated total of \$50,000,000 has been approved, the Plan Commission figures."

"If you have a good proposition and lay it fairly before the public, you can trust that it will be carried out," the plan sponsor continued. "The commission has adhered strictly to its original intention of being non-sectarian and non-political. People have believed in us. They knew the plan was for all Chicago, not for any section or class. This is what put it over the top. Because of marvelous support from people, officials and press, I feel that it is impossible to give credit to any one man for accomplishments."

Keeps Follies Out

To keep all political interest out of the commission's work is a first essential, Mr. Wacker reported. The Chicago Plan Commission members have always served without salary. Mr. Burnham gave not only his time but also money. "A wonderful bit of public-spirited work," added Mr. Wacker.

The fact that the Chicago commission has no executive power, but is merely advisory, is another source of strength, Mr. Wacker declared. Depending on the backing of public opinion for each step of its way, it is all the more firmly grounded. "It puts the responsibility on the people," he held.

Chicago's achievements in city planning have been an advertising medium second to none, the chairman of the commission, Charles H. Wacker, for whom the boulevard was named by a grateful city, has been chairman of the Chicago Plan Commission since its formation. He is recognized as an international figure in city planning.

"There would have been no Wacker Drive without a city plan," insisted Mr. Wacker, when interviewed at his country home at Lake Geneva. "The success of such a project depends on convincing the people that it is a necessary part of a whole. It was the genius of Daniel H. Burnham, author of the plan, that has made this possible. Although the plan is 17 years old, and was conceived before the days of automobiles, it has stood the test of time because of its remarkable look into the future."

A Double-Decked Affair.
The drive is 3300 feet in length and bounds the north end of the main business district. In its completion one of the most important projects of the Chicago plan is realized—the opening of a quadrangle of wide streets around the "Loop" for the relief of traffic congestion. The riverfront highway is not only wide but has two decks, being provided with a lower level for heavy vehicles and docks.

Just one week over two years ago, commission merchants still handled the produce of Chicago in narrow South Water Street. An entire street of buildings was torn down and the

services without recompense that the Chicago City Plan might develop from dream to fact. Charles H. Wacker, for whom the boulevard was named by a grateful city, has been chairman of the Chicago Plan Commission since its formation. He is recognized as an international figure in city planning.

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Asked to summarize his experience in "successful city planning," Mr. Wacker laid down a few brief rules. First, make the best plan possible, without regard for any personal considerations, he advised. Second, explain it logically to the people through the press and forums. Third, obtain the support of city authorities. Fourth, carry it out with object lessons. One step completed and proved successful will convince people of the desirability of the next step, he pointed out.

Twenty years of devotion to the improvement of Chicago finds Charles Wacker looking into the future instead of dwelling on accomplishments. "The development of Wacker Drive on the South Side of the river is an object lesson that will bring about a harmonious street development."

Priscilla Guthrie's BOOK SHOP
Union Trust Building and Schenley Apartments
PITTSBURGH

Schenley Men's Shop
Hats
Haberdashery
Heck & George
Schenley Apts.
Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

John M. Roberts & Son Co.
"Pittsburgh's Newest and Largest Jewelry Store"
429-431 Wood St. at Diamond St.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Week of October 25th A Book Fair
One of the most interesting literary events ever held in Pittsburgh will be the Book Fair held in Horne's next week. There will be exhibits of Original Manuscripts Letters and Autographs Rare Volumes First Editions Original Drawings and Paintings

These represent practically all the great authors of English and American literature, past and present.

A score or more distinguished authors will be here, to meet their friends during the week, including Bruce Barton, Christopher Morley, George Dorsey, Herbert Adams Gibbons, Otis Skinner.

JOSEPH HORNE CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ment on the north bank," he prophesied. "When the lake front drive is finished and park systems of North and South Sides are connected, Wacker Drive could be extended to connect with this boulevard. Connections not yet made are very important."

MR. VENIZELOS ISSUES APPEAL

Veteran Greek Patriot Contributes Article on Present Political Situation

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Oct. 19—Requested by the Liberals, Eleutherios Venizelos has published in Eleftheros Vima an article testifying of various conditions and pointing the way to solve them. It was mainly intended to direct to public opinion on the eve of the elections and it pleased the Venizelists and embittered the Royalists, but none can honestly contest the logic, liberalism, moderation and patriotism of his views, which, if taken sincerely, can serve the key to the present situation. Co-operation between both camps is indispensable, otherwise Greece is condemned to suffer more intensely than ever is the declaration of Mr. Venizelos, who appeals to the patriotism and reason of his countrymen to forget the past and save the present with united brotherly efforts.

The régime question is the biggest stumblingblock for the parties, and this has not yet found a final solution, and Mr. Venizelos suggests that the legislative houses should handle it in accordance with the popular desire. As Mr. Venizelos' proposal to assume the foreign portfolio has provoked misunderstanding, he has withdrawn it, and now only proposes to participate in the State Council. He considers it as a boon should the Royalists denounce the restoration of the dynasty, which, he says, set one party against the other and if they do this, there would hardly be five men desiring the foundation of another dynasty.

Stressing the importance of international relations, he says that only concentration on the part of the Government will be able to re-establish Greece's shattered fame abroad, and specially to ameliorate the relations with Serbia, to which can be made all the concessions necessary to assure its commerce in Saloniki, and he invites the press to abstain from raising difficulties by undue comments.

Concluding Mr. Venizelos says that when a mere financial question was sufficient to compel the co-operation of French parties, why should not the Greeks do the same, when besides financial they have economic, military, and above all régime questions requiring urgent solution.

City Planning No Fad
"When city planning started here after the World's Fair, it was called a fad. Today it is acknowledged all over the world as a science and an art. It is being urged that chairs of city planning be established in colleges. This is as it should be. Whatever you make of the future depends on it, for one-half of our people live in big cities. Planning also was urged for its humanitarian aspects as well as for economic reasons. Our motive must be to create a better city to live in."

Asked to summarize his experience in "successful city planning," Mr. Wacker laid down a few brief rules. First, make the best plan possible, without regard for any personal considerations, he advised. Second, explain it logically to the people through the press and forums. Third, obtain the support of city authorities. Fourth, carry it out with object lessons. One step completed and proved successful will convince people of the desirability of the next step, he pointed out.

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Walk-Over
243 5th Avenue
Pittsburgh
Pennsylvania

Mohl & Olney, Inc.
Tailors
Five Thirty-one Wood Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Palmer's Silk Store
Features Exclusively
Silks and Velvets
by the yard for all time wear
and
Women's
Silk Stockings
The only store of its kind in Pittsburgh. Large day-lit, roomy store. The Jenkins Arcade facing Liberty Avenue afford delightful shopping facilities.

George A. Palmer Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Priscilla Guthrie's BOOK SHOP
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JOSEPH HORNE CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

INQUIRY TURNS TOWARD INDIANA

Will Sift Charges of Klan Control and of International Bankers' Fund

CHICAGO, Oct. 20 (P)—Turning aside from its investigation of the Illinois senatorial contest, the senate-campaign funds committee has undertaken to get at the bottom of charges that politics in Indiana had been controlled by the Ku Klux Klan through United States senators.

As a preliminary to this investigation, James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, chairman and the sole member of the committee now in Chicago, has issued subpoenas for Clyde A. Wald, chairman of the Republican State Committee of Indiana, and Earl S. Peters, chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

The committee chairman intended to question Mr. Wald particularly concerning his recent statement that "international bankers" were expending a large sum of money in Indiana in an effort to defeat Senators James E. Watson and Arthur Robinson because of their opposition to American adherence to the World Court.

Senator Reed gave no indication whether he would issue a subpoena for Thomas H. Adams, Vincennes (Ind.) publisher, who started the investigation of political conditions in the Hoosier State.

Inquiry Broadened
In addition to Mr. Wald and Mr. Peters, the Senate Committee has summoned a number of other Indianaans, including Hugh Emons, Walter Dossert, James Dolen Bert Morgan, Robert W. Lyons and Thomas Swift, most of them of Indianapolis.

The extent of the inquiry will be governed largely by the testimony of these witnesses. Whether the committee will inquire into political conditions in Indiana while D. U. Stephenson was grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan remains to be determined.

In addition to the Indiana witnesses, the committee has summoned Hugh S. Magill, independent candidate for Senator from Illinois, for questioning as to expenditures in his campaign.

The Rev. Robert O'Brien, a Methodist Episcopal preacher of Chicago, denied before the committee that he had told George D. Safford and F. Scott McBride, officials of the Anti-Saloon League, that a fund of from \$300,000 to \$400,000 had been raised for Mr. Magill's candidacy. He said this sum had been suggested by the Indianapolis State.

SHANAHAN TRANSFER AND STORAGE COMPANY
7535 Penn Ave. 3460 Fifth Ave.
Tel. 7800 Mayflower, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SHANAHAN TRANSFER AND STORAGE COMPANY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
SEPARATE ROOMS
Moving—Long and Short Distance

Sraka's Hair Shoppe
Improved Permanent Waving
The only method where hair is scientifically treated before waving.
219 Fifth Ave. Atlantic 0239
Ritz Theatre Bldg. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Suggestions for that Halloween Party—
Ginger Bread Pumpkin Pies Doughnuts
—are included in our 150 Varieties of the Better Kind of Bake-Goods.
Our Special Order Department is at your service.

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441 MARKET STREET
PITTSBURGH, PA.
We ship via Parcel Post

Palmer's Silk Store
Features Exclusively
Silks and Velvets
by the yard for all time wear
and
Women's
Silk Stockings
The only store of its kind in Pittsburgh. Large day-lit, roomy store. The Jenkins Arcade facing Liberty Avenue afford delightful shopping facilities.

George A. Palmer Co.
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Priscilla Guthrie's BOOK SHOP
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JOSEPH HORNE CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

An Extraordinary Sale of Toilet Ware
Representing one of the greatest purchases we've ever made—offering first quality articles for toilet table and dresser, in mahogany-and-amber, shell-and-amber, and plain amber—in three low-priced groups:
Articles Regularly \$1 to \$2 50c
Articles Regularly \$2 to \$5 \$1.00
Articles Regularly \$5 to \$10 \$2.00
With only a few exceptions complete sets can be chosen from any of the styles and colors—a suggestion for those who would anticipate Christmas giving.
Mail and Phone Orders Filled—Atlantic 1000
(Toilet Ware—Main Floor)
KAUFMANN'S
FIFTH AVENUE PITTSBURGH

dry leaders as one necessary for the campaign of an independent candidate.

Northwest Sends Call

A request that the Senate Committee investigate the expenditures of A. Scott Bullitt, Democratic candidate for Senator from Washington, was made in a copy of a telegram from Sam R. Sumner, chairman of the Washington State Republican Central Committee, to Senator Reed, made public here by the Republican Campaign Committee.

At the time of the Republican announcement, Senator Reed said he had not received the telegram and would not comment until the message had reached him, although he indicated that it would be difficult for the committee to reach and hold hearings in Washington before the date of election.

The message received by Republican headquarters here quoted Mr. Sumner as saying that it was estimated \$100,000 had been spent in behalf of Mr. Bullitt and that wealthy friends of the candidate were quoted as intending to spend \$300,000 if necessary to win the election.

Mr. Bullitt, in a statement in Seattle in reply to the charges, said he had received "not one dollar from anyone" and was expected to spend \$300,000 if necessary to win the election.

FOOD FAIR ATTRACTS CONTINUED INTEREST

The Boston Food Fair's attractiveness seems to increase. Those who have been once to sample and carry home come again to restock and get still other things to add to the home cuisine. Delectable, labor-saving and novel, men and women and the little folk welcome these innovations on the family table and their addition to the commodities on the pantry shelf.

This evening is to be "Grocers' Night," when retailers and wholesalers, executives, managers and salesmen are expected to be out in full force, tasting, evaluating, and buying, incidentally having a good time and affording good times to others. There are to be motion pictures and lectures on food and food products, a musical program and general jollification. The fair closes Saturday night.

Kuhn & Bro. Co. GROCERS
Meats, Fruits, Vegetables
Everything Good to Eat
6100 Center Ave. Hilland 9000
PITTSBURGH, PA.

New Canned Foods
Our new pack of the same high quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables are now on sale.
Special Low Prices in 1/2 Dozen, Dozen or Case Lots
CLARK BROS. & CO.
5839 Forbes Street Pittsburgh, Pa.

We Serve
—thousands of families in Western Pennsylvania with the finest of dairy products, including:
Milk and Cream
Ice Cream
Cheese
Butter
For any of these products or for Fresh Country Eggs delivered to your doorstep, telephone the plan near you. These are located in Pittsburgh, New Castle, McKeesport, Butler or Charleroi.

RIECK-MJUNKIN DAIRY COMPANY
DIVISION OF NATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS CORPORATION

ROSENBAUM
PITTSBURGH, PA.

81 x 90-in. Rayon Bedspreads
Heavy Weight First Quality
Heavy weight, first quality yarn. Covers, pillows. Neatly scalloped. Fast colors of rose, green, gold and orchid. Scarfs and Vanities to match.

\$5.95
Rayon Spreads—Complete lines new fall patterns. Single and double bed size.
\$7.00, \$9.00, \$11.00, \$13.00 and \$16.00
Crinkled Cotton Spreads at \$1.95
Cream color with broken stripes of blue, rose gold and helio. Size 80x105 inches. Very desirable. Special value.

Crinkled Ripplette Spreads—Special
Seamless and fast color. One of the most durable spreads on the market.
Double Bed Size, \$2.65
Single Bed Size, \$2.50

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ROAD MEN TELL OF TEXAS 'ADS'

Contractors Say Space in Ferguson Forum Bought to Gain "Good Graces"

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 20 (P)—Four road contractors told the Texas legislative committee investigating state departments that they had purchased advertising in the weekly publication of James E. Ferguson, husband of Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson, in the hope of putting themselves in the good graces of Mr. Ferguson.

Each of the witnesses testified he had purchased the advertising in the Ferguson Forum while in quest of state highway contracts.

C. E. Hoff, member of a San Antonio contracting firm, said he agreed to pay \$1000 for advertising in the Forum "to avoid the ill-will of Jim Ferguson."

W. A. Boyett, a Bryan contractor, said he paid \$1500 for advertising, believing "Jim would feel more friendly than if I refused to buy space." Mr. Boyett added that he obtained a \$74,000 maintenance contract.

C. M. Kelley of San Antonio told of contracting for \$500 in advertising in an effort to place himself in the good graces of the Governor and his "husband." Holland Page, a Lockhart contractor, told of purchasing \$1200 in space, adding, "I did not think it would make him (Mr. Ferguson) mad." He was solicited for advertising, he said, after he had obtained a \$65,000 highway maintenance contract.

Both Mr. Boyett and Mr. Page testified, to obtaining a surety bond guaranteeing contract performance through a company for which Mrs. George Nalle, daughter of the Governor, was an agent.



Warm Coats for All Boys!
K. & B.—Headquarters for the finest clothing for boys of 1 1/2 to 18 years! Now specializing on warm coats at a wide range of prices!

Sheep-Lined Coats
(Sizes 4 to 18 Years)
\$8.95 to \$19.75
KAY BEE JR. Overcoats
with "Conomy" Mufflers
\$5.95 to \$30.00
Fourth Floor
ROSENBAUM & BROS.
Sixth Avenue at Smithfield Street
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLARK BROS. & CO.
5839 Forbes Street Pittsburgh, Pa.

We Serve
—thousands of families in Western Pennsylvania with the finest of dairy products, including:
Milk and Cream
Ice Cream
Cheese
Butter
For any of these products or for Fresh Country Eggs delivered to your doorstep, telephone the plan near you. These are located in Pittsburgh, New Castle, McKeesport, Butler or Charleroi.

ROSENBAUM
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MILLS CAMPAIGN WARNS AGAINST TAMMANY RULE

Republican Candidate for
Governor Sees Attempt to
Get State Control

By a Staff Correspondent

BATAVIA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Ogden L. Mills, Republican candidate for Governor, added Kings County to the Bronx and Queens County in his charges that skimmed and adulterated milk is still being sold in New York City 18 months after the original investigation into such practices was begun.

Speaking here before a large audience, Mr. Mills charged that milk inspection in New York City is "inadequate and lax." He laid responsibility for the situation at the doors of Governor Alfred E. Smith, asserting that the latter had declared the matter is a "local problem."

In the past two weeks of campaigning Mr. Mills has changed from a debater into a campaign orator of first rank, and today he voiced his charges against Tammany with a vigor that brought applause from his hearers.

Tests in Kings County

"How inadequate and lax the inspection is," said Mr. Mills, "18 months after this situation was first disclosed, is indicated by the analysis of the samples of milk recently purchased in New York City which have come to me from a reputable laboratory."

"I have already told of the information received by me in respect of Bronx and Queens Counties. Here are some new figures covering analysis of samples purchased in Kings County."

"Seventy-two samples were purchased in 72 widely distributed districts. Of these, eight were good and 64 failed to come up to the standards required by the sanitary code. Seventy-eight violations of the sanitary code were charged by the laboratory against the 64 deficient milk samples. This shows that 92 per cent of the samples taken in Kings County were below the standards prescribed by law. Let me repeat: There is something wrong."

Calls for Investigation

"In the light of this new information, may I again ask Governor Smith whether he is not willing to request the commissioner of farms and markets to send back his inspectors and whether he is not willing to initiate a state investigation backed by the full authority of the state government."

"Now there is another side to it. In 1925 we didn't just buy samples in New York City. We wanted to find out where the trouble was. We sent two men upstate. We went to the collecting points maintained by the big companies. We examined the companies' own books, we examined the records of the milk coming from 1343 farms, and what do you suppose we found?"

"We found that the milk that comes from the farms is pure, whole milk, well above the standard required by law. What happens to that milk as it travels from the farms to the best breakfast table, as it passes from the farm to the baby's bottle? That is what we want to know."

"How does the milk which is above standard when it comes from the farm become below standard when it reaches the breakfast-table in New York City?"

"I know of only three ways: One is to pour in skim milk. The other is to skim the milk itself. And the third is to add water. Any one of the three constitutes a violation of the sanitary code."

"If a quart of cream is skimmed from every 40-quart can of milk, it means that some one is making an illegitimate profit of \$1.10. And it is not the farmer. If you apply that process to the 3,000,000 quarts sold in New York City, it means that some one is making an illegitimate profit of \$75,000 a day, and it is not the farmer. That means a profit of from

\$34,000,000 to \$35,000,000 that some one is making—and it is not the farmer."

"Every quart of water poured into a can of milk means one quart less of milk sold and one quart more of milk added to the surplus supply that constitutes the crux of the milk problem in the state of New York and harms the farmer's business."

Denies It Is a Local Problem

"The Governor said it is a local problem. A matter affecting 6,000,000 people cannot be a local problem. But waiting that phase, it is still more than a local problem. Not only is the welfare of the consumer involved, but vital interests of the producer."

Someone is tampering with the pure article the farmer is putting on the market. He is entitled to know who. He is entitled to the protection of the state government. He is not getting it. Nothing short of a complete investigation by the State will give him that protection. He has got to get that investigation from Governor Smith by Nov. 2, or Governor Smith has got to go and we will get it from Governor Mills on Jan. 2."

In an address frequently interrupted by friendly greetings from a crowd of 4000, Mr. Mills in his speech at Buffalo, attacked the policy of Government ownership and operation of public utilities. This policy, Mr. Mills said, would play into the hands of the Tammany political machine and enable it to maintain its servants on the public payroll and to increase its patronage.

Function Is Service

"I cling to the old-fashioned notion," he said, "that a public utility is primarily to furnish service, not votes, and it is yet to be demonstrated that our politicians can be persuaded to adopt that view."

Mr. Mills alleged that Tammany Hall ardently desires the operation of public utilities. He said, in part: "When an organization of the character of Tammany seeks to extend the powers of government so as to include business organizations employing thousands of men, when it does so at the very minute it is seeking to add control of the state government to its complete mastery of a great city, the conclusion is inevitable that the real purpose is a vast increase of the power of the organization itself."

Mr. Mills said that every man put on the public payroll by patronage means the vote of that man and of his family and close friends for the organization.

Pictures Political Army

"Here are the noncommissioned officers around which to build the company, the company to the regiment, the regiment to an army, a well-controlled army obedient to the commands of the chief."

"Fanciful? Not at all. It is a faithful picture of the political machine that governs the city of New York and that plans to absorb the State." Mr. Mills earlier in the day addressed a reply to Richard S. Newcombe, district attorney of Queens County, offering to present the evidence on which he had made his milk graft charges, when he returns to New York City from the close of his up-State campaign tour at the end of the week. Mr. Mills said it would be impossible to break speaking engagements and present his evidence before the Grand Jury on Tuesday as Mr. Newcombe had asked.

"I shall be in New York at the end of the week," he said, and shall be very glad indeed to present to the Grand Jury such information as I possess."

SYMPHONY LECTURE LISTED

In addition to the second of a series of lectures on "The Art of Listening to Music," given in the Boston Public Library on Saturday evenings at 7 o'clock under the auspices of the State Department of University Extension, John O'Shea, director of music in the Boston public schools, will talk on the symphony to be played at the opening concert of the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, Ethel Leginska, conductor, to be given next Sunday afternoon in Mechanics Building, at 3:15 o'clock.

RIBBON LESSON MARKERS

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Peerless dealers
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new 1927 models.
Value greater
than ever. Prices,
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PEERLESS MOTOR CAR CORPORATION
Cleveland, Ohio
Makers of the Famous 900 V-type
Eight-60, the Peerless Six-50
and the Remarkable Six-50

Peerless Has Always Been a Good Car

Pleads Cause of Animal Welfare



Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon, English Delegate to the International Anti-Vivisection and Animal Protection Congress.

PLAN NEW MOVE ON VIVISECTION

Union of Welfare Agencies
Proposed—Doctor Declares
Antitoxins Useless

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 19

(Special)—A broader brotherhood to include all humane societies in anti-vivisection work has been one of the chief pleas made by speakers at the International Anti-Vivisection Congress now being held here.

This thought was voiced by Robert R. Logan, of this city, president of the American Anti-Vivisection Society, when he opened the congress and it has been frequently emphasized by subsequent speakers.

The sentiment in the Congress as outlined by delegates is distinctly of animal protection. It was predicted that before long the world will see all organizations of this character ranged together against all forms of cruelty.

Nations Send Greetings

Many greetings and words of encouragement have been received by the congress from prominent men and women all over the world. Among them are John Galworthy, George Arliss, James Oliver Curwood and Poulitney Bigelow. Messages came from points as far remote from Philadelphia as Rome and Zurich.

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TUNING OF B-D IS QUESTION OF PRACTICE

Once Knack Is Acquired
Good Distance Reception
Is Possible

This is the second of two articles by Mr. Browning on the B-D impedance fire receiver. The first article dealt with the parts used in the construction of this receiver, while this article is devoted to tuning instructions and answers to some of the questions commonly asked about this set.

By GLENN H. BROWNING
A little experience in tuning, on the part of the operator, is better than a whole book on the subject, though a few suggestions may be useful. After the receiver has been balanced, according to the direction given, it is ready to operate.

With antenna, ground, batteries, etc., connected, set the rotor coil on the B-D transformer, in such a position that the secondary circuit is oscillating. Turn the second dial—the one to the right—until a whistle is heard; this whistle is the carrier wave of the transmitting station beating with the oscillations of the set is producing, and will be heard if a station within range of the receiver is transmitting.

Turn back the rotor coil so that the whistle disappears and at the same time turn the left hand dial (the first condenser) until the signals are loudest. Readjust the two tuning condensers and the rotor coil until satisfactory volume is obtained. It will be found that rheostat No. 1 makes an excellent volume control for tuning it down, regulating the signals received, without detuning the set. This rheostat is also useful in separating stations which are very close together, and interfering with each other, for by turning this rheostat down slightly, greater selectivity can usually be obtained.

Many people have asked the question: "If radio frequency is the determining factor in distant reception, why not add a number of stages of amplification, and be able to receive stations 3000 or 4000 miles away, at will?"

Distance Limit
The answer is that there is a definite limit to the distance which any radio set can receive, no matter how sensitive the receiver may be. This is due to the fact that there is always a certain amount of static and other interference present in the atmosphere, and when this noise is louder at the receiver than the signal sent out by some distant station, no set would be able to pick up the station. This noise level has been defined many times as the impassable barrier beyond which no radio reception is possible. Thus the reader will see that there is little use in having a set more sensitive than conditions warrant. This is the main reason why two stages of efficient radio-frequency amplification, with regeneration, are not used, as one stage properly adjusted and constructed, together with regeneration has been found sufficiently sensitive to receive signals above the noise level.

Questions Commonly Asked
1. What would tend to make the set tune broadly?
Too large a condenser in series with the antenna, that is, one whose capacity is larger than .0001, would give this effect, or a .0001 which had an excessive amount of loss in it. Use a mica or air condenser whose capacity has been measured and found to be between .00008 and .0001. Poorly soldered joints, especially to the coils, may also account for broadness of tuning.
In regions where there are a large number of local broadcasting stations, complete shielding of the receiver may also help selectivity. Care should be taken when shielding to keep the shield at least an inch and possibly two inches away from the coils. The shield should always be grounded.

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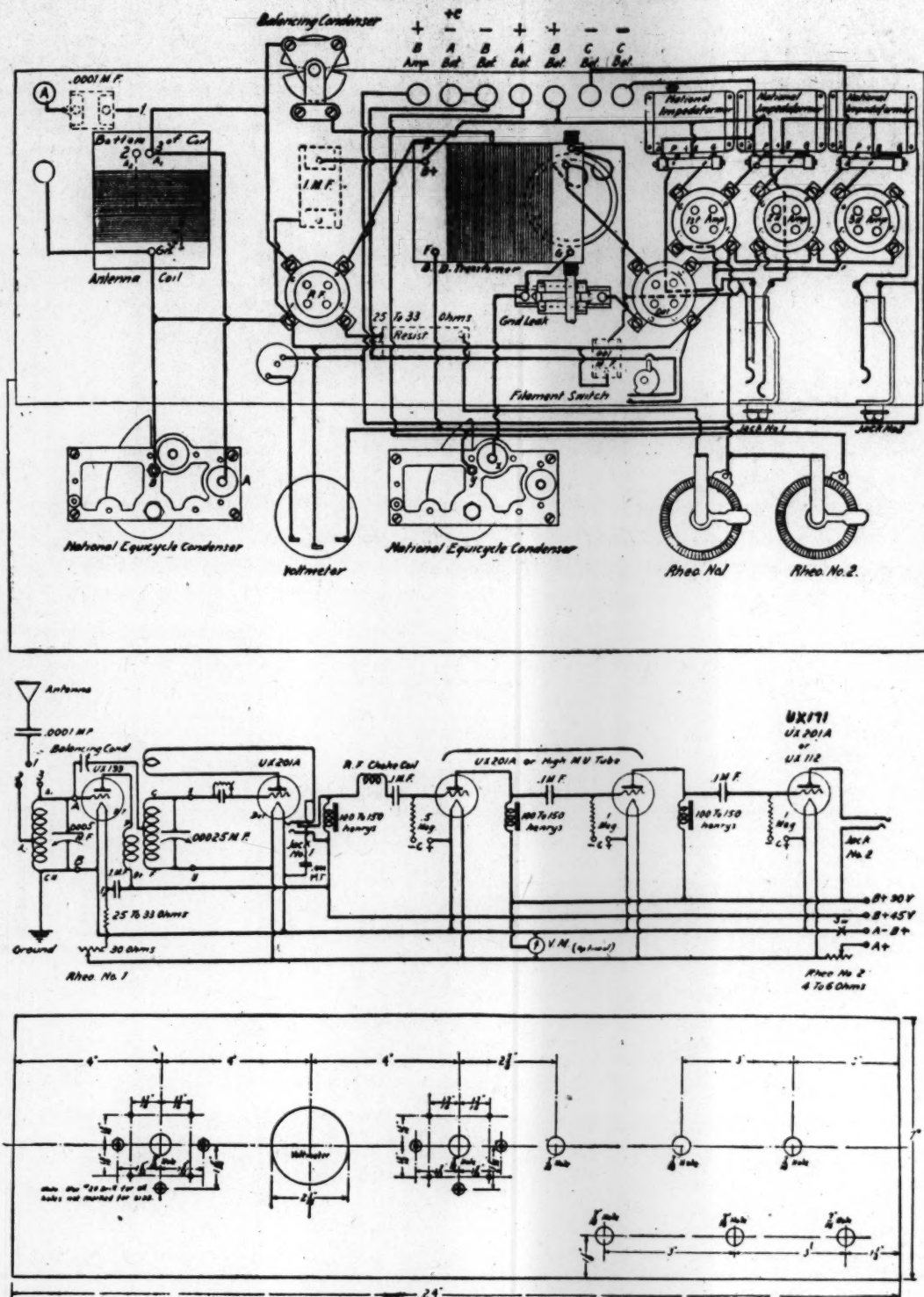
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: W. S. MacPhail, Detroit, Mich.; George I. Monroe, Flint, Mich.; Lillian Mae Miller, Boston, Mass.; Willette Fern Higgins, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Cecil M. Smith, San Bernardino, Calif.; Walter L. Fyle, Santa Barbara, Calif.; Harry T. Sandlin, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Harry T. Sandlin, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; Florence Sandlin, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

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IF you listen to a radio set you build radio sets
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Two B-D Diagrams Given



Both Schematic and Pictorial Diagrams Are Given Above So That the Reader May Take Their Choice. It Will Be Seen From These Diagrams That the Wiring Is Not Intricate. If Care Is Used in Soldering the Joints, a High Quality Receiver Is a Relatively Easy Achievement. The Panel Drilling Template Is Also Shown.

- What size antenna works best with the receiver?
Ordinarily a 40 to 70-foot antenna with as much vertical part as possible operates most efficiently, the vertical component being the factor which picks up a large percentage of the signal. A short indoor antenna, perhaps 15 feet in length can be used with considerable success, and it will be found that the receiver will be more selective as the antenna is shortened.
- What kind of a ground is best?
Ordinarily a ground clamp around a cold water pipe with a wire run as directly as possible to the receiver is best. Steam pipes sometimes make good grounds but cannot be relied upon.
- What would tend to make the receiver go into oscillation with a "snap" or "pop" when the tickler coil is rotated instead of going into oscillation smoothly as it should?
The gridleak may not be properly adjusted or the "B" battery voltage on the detector may be too high. The by-pass condenser in the plate circuit of the detector may be too large with the same result. A grid condenser smaller than the standard size of .00025 may be used to advantage, together with a gridleak of from five to eight megohms.
- What would give a constant hum in the receiver?
If there are no power lines close to the antenna, the hum would probably be due to an omitted grid return or open circuit. This might be on any of the tubes, the condition usually existing when the "C" battery is disconnected.
- Can a loop be satisfactorily used with the receiver described?
A loop may be employed, but it has been found that a short indoor antenna, even 15 or 20 feet, gives more signal strength, and therefore it is advisable to use such an antenna rather than a loop. However, if a loop is employed, the antenna coil should be disconnected at points A-B and a loop antenna connected to these points.
- Why does the set described use a 199 tube in the first socket?
The 199 type tube has a very small internal grid-to-plate capacity, and consequently is easier to balance. There are other tubes of smaller capacity, such as the Magnox, which may also be used very successfully as radio-frequency amplifiers.
- If a 201A-type tube is used in the first socket, the 25 to 33-ohm fixed resistance should be omitted. Dry cell tubes may be used throughout and the range of the receiver will be as great, although the loudspeaker volume will be considerably less. The resistance should also be omitted in this case.
- The range of any receiver, of course, depends upon many conditions other than those having to do with the receiver itself, such as the quality of tubes used, location, antenna and ground system, and skill of the operator.

Under average winter conditions transcontinental reception has been accomplished with a fair degree of regularity with these receivers, and it is believed that when properly constructed, the set will "go down to the static level."

Radio-frequency amplification is the governing factor in distance-getting ability of a receiver, and the fact that a radio-frequency transformer has been developed that delivers maximum voltage amplification adds materially to the range of the receiver.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 48

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, OCT. 21
ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME
CNR, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)
9 p. m.—Studio program: "World-Wide Electric Night."

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
CNR, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—An evening of chamber music by the CNRM Trio, Director, J. B. Markowski.

CECA, Toronto, Ont. (326 Meters)
6:05 p. m.—News and weather. 9—Musical program.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield (318 and 322 Meters)
6:10 p. m.—Newspaper sidelights. 6:15—Organ recital by Arthur Clifford. 6:30—Hunters Cabin Orchestra. 7—Market reports. 7:30—Second of a series of a course in "Appreciation of Symphonies," by Prof. Stuart Mason of the New England Conservatory of Music, under the auspices of the Massachusetts University Division. 8—Musical program. 8:30—The Twilight Song Trio. 9—Vocal recital. 10—Royal Salon Orchestra.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (366 Meters)
6 p. m.—Spot reports. New York State roads report and news items. 6:30—Dinner program. 7:30—WGY book hour. 8:30—Symphony. 9—World-wide Electric Night from WJZ; Victor Salon Orchestra. 10—Kline soloist. 10:30—Royal Hour. 11—Instrumental program by studio staff. 11:30—Organ recital by Stephen E. Bouclair.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner music. 7—Mid-week hymn sing. 7:30—Music. 8—Concert. 8:30—Quartet. 9—"Eskimos." 10—Zippers under the direction of Henry Burr. 11—Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner music. 8—Voice of the Silent Drama. 8:45—Judge Jr. 9—World-wide Electric Night. 10—Royal hour of music. 11—Jack Denny's orchestra.

WMA, New York City (441 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:30—Monte Carlo orchestra. 8—Gre-Meister Hungarian orchestra. 8:30—Theater talk. 8:45—Phil and Anne Brax. 9:30—Hawkins. 9:30—Soloist. 10—Minnie Weil, pianist. 10:10—Home Beautiful Exposition. 10:30—Manhattan Serraners. 11—Ernie Golden and his orchestra. 12—Broadway Nite.

WGBS, New York City (314 Meters)
6 p. m.—Uncle Geebe. 6:30—Vincent Sorey Concert Trio. 7:15—Football results and news items. 7:30—George Hall's Royal Arcadians. 8—"Footlight and Lamplight." Oliver Saylor. 8:30—De Voe studio program. 9—United States Army Band, auspices American Legion. 10—Mac and Annie. 10:30—George Hall and his Royal Arcadians.

WNYS, New York City (326 Meters)
6:35 p. m.—Piano selections. 6:45—Market, high spots. 7—Mid-week hymn sing. 7:30—Speech by Prof. Richard E. May. 7:30—Piano selections. 7:50—Piano selections. 8—John Allegria, Baritone. 8:20—Lecture by direct wire from the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. 8:45—Samuel Kessel, violinist. 10:15—Franklin Four.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (483 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:30—Sports. 7:50—Orestes' Queensland orchestra. 8—Vaughn de Leath. "The Radio Girl." 8:30—Mary Craig, soprano. 9—La France Orchestra. Emily Roosevelt.

WJLB, New York City (314 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:30—Sports. 7:50—Orestes' Queensland orchestra. 8—Vaughn de Leath. "The Radio Girl." 8:30—Mary Craig, soprano. 9—La France Orchestra. Emily Roosevelt.

WNYC, New York City (258 Meters)
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6 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:30—Sports. 7:50—Orestes' Queensland orchestra. 8—Vaughn de Leath. "The Radio Girl." 8:30—Mary Craig, soprano. 9—La France Orchestra. Emily Roosevelt.

WNYC, New York City (258 Meters)
6:35 p. m.—Piano selections. 6:45—Market, high spots. 7—Mid-week hymn sing. 7:30—Speech by Prof. Richard E. May. 7:30—Piano selections. 7:50—Piano selections. 8—John Allegria, Baritone. 8:20—Lecture by direct wire from the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. 8:45—Samuel Kessel, violinist. 10:15—Franklin Four.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (483 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:30—Sports. 7:50—Orestes' Queensland orchestra. 8—Vaughn de Leath. "The Radio Girl." 8:30—Mary Craig, soprano. 9—La France Orchestra. Emily Roosevelt.

WJLB, New York City (314 Meters)
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soprano. 10—Bernard Gabrielle, pianist. 11—Wadsworth's orchestra.
WHAR, Atlantic City, N. J. (375 Meters)
7:45 p. m.—"Horticultural Question Box." 8—Seaside Trio. 9—Studio concert.

WFO, Atlantic City, N. J. (360 Meters)
7 p. m.—News Flash. 7:15—Organ recital. Arthur Scott Brook. 7:30—Morton dinner dance. 8—World wonder excursions. Alfred J. P. McClure, D. D. 8:15—Chelsea concert orchestra. 9—Ambassador concert orchestra. 10—Organ recital. Jean Wiener. 11—Supper club dance orchestra.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Billy Hayes and his orchestra. 7:30—Symphony orchestra. John A. Carroll, director. 8—Josh Sadder's Serenaders. 8:45—Go-Getters. 9—Montford Folies. 9:30—The Musical Chicks. 10—The Hood Boys. 10:15—Fratton. 8. Foster, bass. 10:30—Paradise Orchestra. 11—Cadix Revue.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner music. 8—"The Voice of the Silent Drama." 9—Electric Night from W. J. 10—The Royal Salon Orchestra.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (346 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:30—Dinner orchestra. 8:30—Organ recital. 9—WBAL Staff Concert. 11—WBAL Dance Orchestra.

WGBB, Clearwater, Fla. (368 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 8:30—Citrus review. 9:30—Concert.

FWX, Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)
8:30 p. m. to 12:30 a. m.—Electric Night.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (500 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert played by the Symphony Players, Victor Saudek, conductor. 7:30—Farm program. 8—Courtney program. 8:30—Concert under the direction of Victor Saudek. 11:20—Concert from the Flotilla Club.

WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 7—"Twins." 8—Joint program with WEAF, New York City.

WJZ, Detroit, Mich. (333 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—Concert from New York through WEAF.

WCX, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner program by Goldkette Ensemble. 8—Studio program. 9—WATM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)
6 p. m.—Hollenden Orchestra. Carl Rupp directing; baseball scores. 7:30—Studio program. 8—"Eskimos" from New York. 10—Studio program. 11—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)
7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's Petite Symphony Orchestra; soloists. 7:30—Entertainers. 9—Studio program.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (388 Meters)
9 to 11 p. m.—New York program.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (478 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner music. 6:25—News. 7—Mid-week religious sing. 7:30—Staff artists. 8—Vocal recital. 8:30—Theater presentation. 10—Weather reports. 10:30—Revelers. 11—News.

WGBH, Portland, Me. (254 Meters)
6 p. m.—Stocks, grain market, weather, announcements and news. 6:30—Children's period. 7:30—Sports results. 7:52—Courtney program. 10—Special orchestra.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (318 Meters)
8 p. m.—Event of the day and baseball scores. 8:40—Boston Globe radio.

cast. 6:45—Big Brother Club. 7:30—Musical. 8—New York program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
8 p. m.—New York program: "Eskimos"; special orchestra. 10—Weather report, closing grain markets and baseball scores.

WOK, Homewood, Ill. (317 Meters)
6 p. m.—String orchestra. 8—Popular dance music, vaudeville and vocal selections.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (350 Meters)
7 p. m.—Program of French music. 9 to 11—Popular program.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (386 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert by Joska DeBarbary and his orchestra. 7—Family hour. 8—Classical concert. 10:30 to 12—Congress Carnival.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
6—Supper program. 6:30—Sports review. 7:40—Maurie Sherman's orchestra. 7—Organ concert. Ralph Emerson. 7:15—WLS Trio and soloists.

6 p. m.—Robert Visconti's orchestra. 6:30—Educational talk. 6:40—Robert Visconti's orchestra. 8—Cassie Farmer. 9:15—Melody Boys. 9:30—"Pop" Golden, saxophone and "Al" Kirschner, piano. 11:15—Night Howls by the "Sky Terriers."

WIBC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
10 p. m.—Walter Davidson's Louisville sons. 10:30—Popular song. 11—Leons.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
7:30 to 8 p. m.—Concert of vocal and instrumental music.

WBS, Atlanta, Ga. (486 Meters)
8 p. m.—Studio program. 10:45—Concert program.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
6 p. m.—Marketplace talk. 6:30—New Items. 7:30—Ladies' weekly book talk by Louise Moeck. Jack Riley's orchestra. 11:45 to 1 a. m.—Don Bestor's orchestra; Corden-Mac's orchestra; organ numbers.

WKB, Kansas City, Mo. (386 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner concert; aviation talk; popular songs by Bert Bueder. WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (328 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Phillbrick and his Younkers.

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The Baltic Cities of Finland— Europe's Great Timber Exporter

Republic's Campaign Revealing Opportunities Has
Brought Much Tonnage Into the Harbors

Four nations along the coast of the Baltic Sea returned to independency after the World War. Their united or separate activities in the attainment of economic stability is likely to stir political thought many times within the next few years. They are European. They are young republics. Hence their importance. To this group of Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania should be added East Prussia and Danzig. The following is the seventh of a series of articles prepared at the request of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Prof. Eugene E. Van Clee of Ohio State University. The purpose is to describe the character of the ports today, their equipment for business, and their outlook for trade. After the ports of Finland, Königsberg will be discussed.

By EUGENE E. VAN CLEE

VII
THE ports of Finland, evenly spaced along the country's land-bordered coast, are located for the most part at the mouths of streams many of which are navigable for small craft far into the interior. Exclusive of Mariehamn in the Åland Islands, 20 first-class ports may be counted along the coast and eight of consequence in the interior.

Since the establishment of the Republic in 1918, an aggressive advertising campaign by governmental and private agencies revealing the trade opportunities in Finland has brought much tonnage to the ports. The harbors have ample room for the maximum number of ships likely to visit them at a given time for many years to come, but docking facilities need expansion. The depth of the harbors ranges from 8.5 feet alongside the quay in most ports to as much as 31.5 feet in the outer port of Viborg. Plans are already provided for the further deepening of those harbors in greatest need of this improvement. All of the harbors are well protected from storm waves with the exception of some portions of the outer harbor of Viborg, soon to be improved by the deepening of a channel leading to the inner harbor.

The most serious handicap to Finnish ports is ice, which completely eliminates most of them from the winter's overseas trade. Only Hangö and, in some years, Mariehamn, Mantyluoto, Abo and Helsingfors continue to share in this commerce when the ice is either exceptionally thin or when lanes can be cut through it by means of powerful ice breakers.

The ice breaker, first used in 1890, has been improved steadily, until today Finland's fleet of six is considered the world's best. The National Government feels it incumbent, if an all-year trade is to be maintained, to offer the service of the ice breaker free of charge. An ice problem of the sort confronting the Finns might have seemingly defeated the efforts of a less patient and persevering folk, but these northern people know no such discouragement. Their successes have been many, not the least of which has been the maintenance of open ports throughout the winter.

Four Chief Ports

While Finland has a splendid array of ports along its indented and fringed coast line, four ports have the bulk of the trade and therefore deserve special consideration. A sketch of the activities of the two oldest, Viborg at the head of the Gulf of Finland and Abo at the western end of the gulf, presents an excellent cross section of the whole national commercial development of the country, while certain features of the activities of the ports of Helsingfors and Hangö shed light upon more recent trends.

While Viborg in the east, at the head of the Viborg-Leningrad corridor, has in the past benefited by its position close to the head of the Gulf of Finland and at a point convenient for the breaking of bulk along the Hanseatic trade route; Abo in the west, lying as it does nearly at the southwestern extremity of Finland and at the base of an extensive archipelago projecting into those waters where all Baltic trading ships pass, has acted as a trade magnet. Abo held its own in competition with all other near-by Finnish ports, either monopolizing or dominating the trade of the Gulf of Bothnia and of Finland up to the early nineteenth century.

Minor Centers

Björneborg, Raumo, Nystad and other minor centers on the Gulf of Bothnia played some part in foreign trade circles, but none of these cities really ever threatened the early positions of Abo and Viborg. Helsingfors and Hangö have had more recent careers, the former acquiring a place of importance after becoming

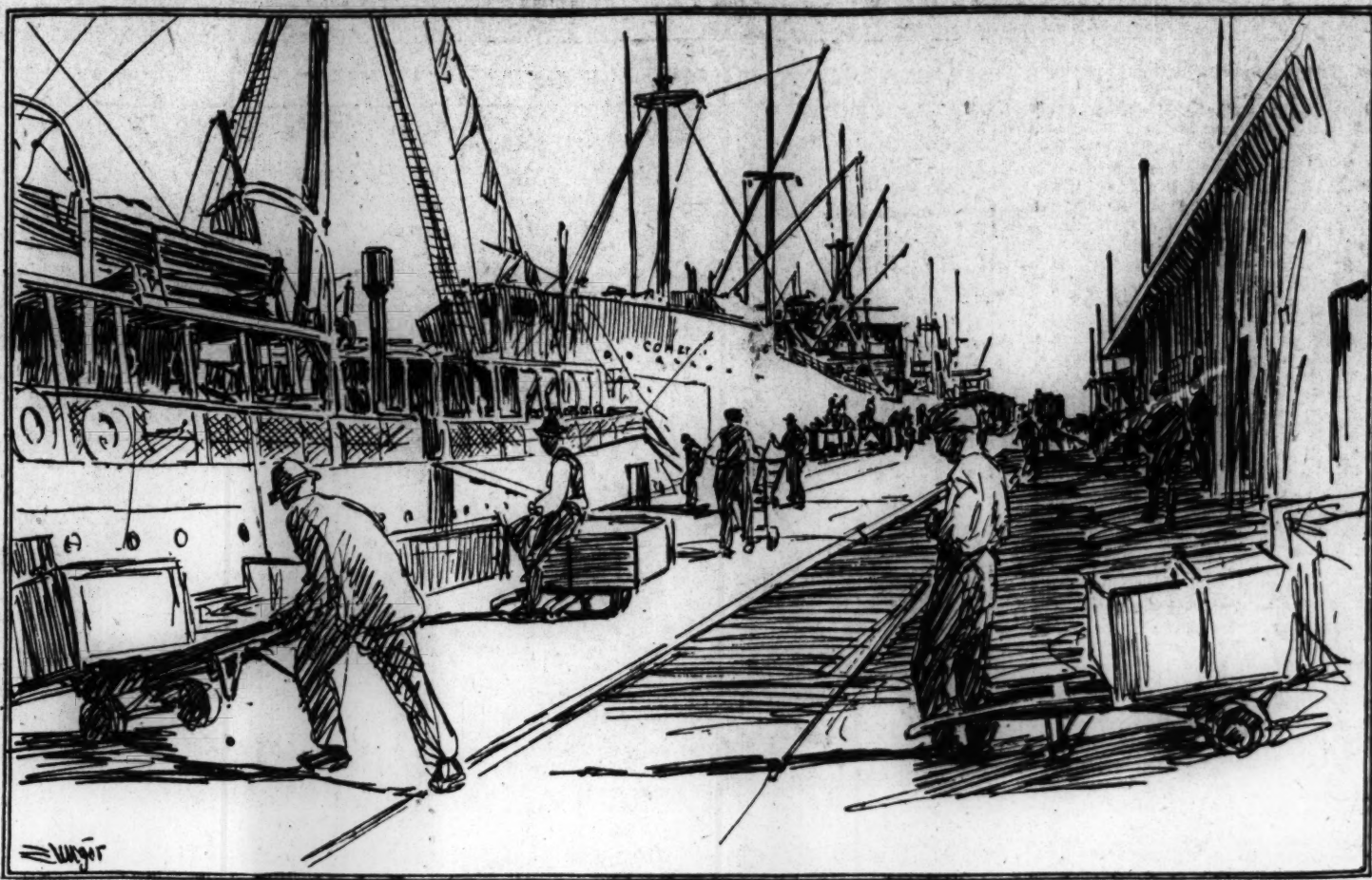
the capital city, and the latter as the official winter port for Finland. Located midway between the eastern and western ends of the Gulf of Finland, almost exactly opposite Reval in Estonia, Helsingfors enjoys an advantageous commercial position. Its spacious harbor protected from storm waves by the island-fringed coast, and the crescentic peninsula upon which the city stands, invites the commerce of the ships which ply the northern inland seas. Although the port has been favored by political decrees, nevertheless its accessibility, both from the sea and the land, plus the ease of navigation within the harbor, has contributed largely to its steady growth.

The business of Helsingfors is concentrated along the irregular harbor front, where offices, factories and warehouses find convenient locations. It concerns itself primarily in the handling of importations, manufacturing little for export and receiving little from the interior for shipment. The imports through Helsingfors equal a fraction over 40 per cent of the total for the Nation, while her exports barely reach 12 per cent of the whole. This unbalance of imports and exports is explained by the nature of the goods involved and the ready accessibility of the harbor cities to the sea through other ports than Helsingfors. The imports, mostly foodstuffs and manufactured goods, are consumed in large part by the people of Helsingfors, the balance going to the hinterland conveniently reached by rail. The exports, principally wool and paper products, are not concentrated upon a single port, since every seaport of the country not only manufactures some of these goods for foreign shipment but, in addition, is in a location to receive products from the interior for overseas shipment, thereby restricting the commercial hinterland of Helsingfors and hence the available freight for export. Helsingfors, unlike New York, Buenos Aires or Shanghai, which hold key positions, both for the import trade of a large hinterland and an export trade from the same territory, always shares the Nation's exports with other ports, and, consequently, may anticipate only a moderate rate of growth.

The Cradle of Finnish Culture
Abo, aptly called "The Cradle of Finnish Culture," is in many respects the most pleasing of the larger cities of Finland. The trim shores of the winding Aura River, the broad, clean, tree-bordered streets, the historic cathedral dating from the thirteenth century with its spired tower watching over one end of the town and the venerable castle of about the same date at the opposite end, symbolic of the power of medieval days, give Abo a picturesqueness approached only by Viborg. The city is a delightful setting at the mouth of the Aura River and on a coast broken by the attractive Åbo archipelago with its myriads of conifer-covered islands. The cultural atmosphere of centuries is augmented today by an art museum crowning slight eminence overlooking most of the city, by the new Finnish university and by the revived Swedish Academy whose most flourishing days were experienced during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries while Abo was still the capital of Finland and her primary trade center.

Commercially considered, the location of Abo has advantages over that of Helsingfors inasmuch as the port

The Harbor Front, Helsingfors, Finland. Loading Ships at the Pier.



From Photograph by Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

here lies close to Sweden, is easily accessible to a large area of the Baltic waters, and in winter remains ice-free from two to three weeks longer. The city at one time seemed destined to become Finland's metropolis, but after several setbacks, particularly under the Russian régime which bestowed every favor upon Helsingfors, it declined to second rank. Furthermore, the later development of Hangö as a national winter port subsidized by the Government, presented additional obstacles to Abo's realization of her ambitions. However, Abo's future is by no means dark, for its position opposite Stockholm and in the southwestern portion of Finland upon a port which may be kept open more months in the year than any other port save Hangö, should enable it to regain much of its loss.

Viborg may well be termed "The Gateway to Russia." As Abo has served as Finland's point of contact with Western culture and trade, so Viborg has done duty as an outpost for trade with the East. It ranks first in the value of its exports, but in the total value of trade competes with Abo for second place. Its exports of wood products overshadow all other goods, constituting in value nearly 90 per cent of the total and exceeding the exports of its nearest rival Kotka by over 100 per cent.

Europe's Largest Timber Exporter

The kinds of commodities entering into Finland's export trade are fixed, wood goods and butter constituting nearly 90 per cent of the whole. The country ranks as Europe's largest timber exporter. All signs point to the continuation of timber and its derivatives as Finland's most vital export, while butter will no doubt continue to be a staple. With agricultural lands best suited to forest and grazing, and with negligible mineral deposits, the exports cannot change in kind. Few regions possess less elasticity in the production of a surplus of commodities for trade than does Finland.

Keenly aware of the situation, some Finns are working upon the problem of the most effective utilization of what the country has in relation to what the world demands. They appreciate the fact that Finland today possesses little that the world cannot obtain as economically elsewhere. But, at the same time, they see that the day is not far distant when the surplus which Finland is capable of producing, namely, timber and dairy

products, will be needed by the rest of the world.

The leading imports are foodstuffs, which in recent years have constituted from 40 to 60 per cent of the total. With the domestic production of foods still uncertain, their importation must continue to be large. Imports of raw material for conversion into finished forms will show a steady increase as water power develops. Higher standards of living will likewise stimulate the demands for a greater variety of commodities, many of which are not or cannot be profitably produced within the country. But if the people wish to have these goods which must be bought abroad then they must export in order to pay for them, and to this end the rural people, composing the major portion of the population, will show wisdom if they encourage an industrial as well as agricultural development.

Position of Hangö

In the development of Finland's ports Hangö holds a position of especial significance due to its freedom from ice, its location and its possibilities as a free port in association with the future revival of Russian trade. The establishment of a free port anticipates two possibilities, namely, the attraction of ships making Baltic Sea ports with cargoes for split distribution, and ships with cargoes destined for Russia during the winter season.

If Russian trade can be induced to pass through Hangö, then a free port may be worth while. When the Gulf of Finland is blocked by ice several months in each year, trade between northern Europe and Russia must follow by rail along the north or south coast of the gulf or go via some overland route far to the south of Estonia. A free port established on any one of these routes is likely to attract the trade and Hangö, with its excellent rail facilities to Leningrad offering an efficient route for winter traffic from western and northern Europe, seems the logical port to handle this trade. A large part of the Russian trade which Finland hopes to attract is that with

Sweden which, before the war, averaged \$50,000,000 annually. If the trade eventually returns to these proportions, it will represent about 25 per cent of Finland's present total world trade. While the Swedish-Russian exchanges handled in the free port of Hangö cannot be construed as Finnish trade, nevertheless the benefits accruing to Finland from the handling of this business and its probable effect upon Finnish commerce would undoubtedly develop into a very significant item.

ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY MEETS

Waldo Lincoln of Worcester
Is Elected President

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 20 (AP)—The American Antiquarian Society had its annual meeting here today and elected as new members George F. Booth, Aldus C. Higgins, Paul B. Morgan, Russell S. Paine, Forest W. Taylor, all of Worcester, Herbert J. Spinden of Cambridge, and John M. Woolsey of New York.

Officers elected are: President, Waldo Lincoln of Worcester; vice-president, Arthur P. Rugg of Worcester; and Clarence W. Bowen of New York; councilors, Charles G. Washburn, Francis H. Dewey, George H. Blakeslee, Clarence S. Brigham, all of Worcester; Henry W. Cunningham of Milton, George P. Winship of Dover, William Howard Taft of Washington, James B. Wilder of Manchester, Vt., Samuel L. Munson

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RIGHTS OF AMERICAN INDIANS DEFENDED ANEW IN CALIFORNIA

Breaking Up of Tribal Life and Restrictions on Citizenship
Draw Sharp Criticism

LOS ANGELES (Staff Correspondence)—Congressional investigation of the Indian Bureau and the abolition of organized attempts to break up tribal life are necessary to stop the alleged ill-treatment which American Indians are at present receiving, it was declared by speakers before a meeting of the Indian Defense Association of Southern California held here.

John Collier, executive secretary of the American Indian Defense Association, declared that methods at present pursued by the Government are distressing the Indians and are a denial of their rights of American citizenship to which they are now entitled.

Mr. Collier criticized the allotment of Indian lands and the asserted governmental policy of taking children of six years of age from their parents, who, he said, are not allowed to see them again until they were 15 years old.

James A. Frear (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, told the meeting that white men have more to apologize for in the treatment accorded Indians in California than in any other state in the Union. He dealt at length with the treatment accorded so-called "restricted" Indians by the Indian Bureau, declaring that their property, their land, their valuable oil and mineral rights are administered by this bureau in a way directly detrimental to the Indian owners.

Indians of the Navajo tribe, he said, recently were forced to pay \$100,000 for a bridge for which they have no use, but which the Santa Fe Railway uses in the transportation of white tourists. Many similar acts of the Indian Bureau were recounted by Mr. Frear, who also described the government policy of "kidnapping" Indian children, who are taken to nonreservation schools where they are separated from their parents for many years.

He credited Mr. Collier with preventing the passage by Congress of a bill which would have placed a single judge in each Indian tribe who would have authority to arrest Indians for asserted violations of bureau regulations, and without the benefit of counsel or trial by jury, or the possibility of bail or appeal.

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to place them in prison for periods under six months.

Both speakers declared that such practices can only be stopped by the fullest investigation of the Indian Bureau, and the rescinding of old laws and practices.

Dr. John R. Haines presided at the meeting, which was sponsored by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

RECLAMATION SURVEY
ASKED IN NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reporting to Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the proposed 1,750,000-acre Columbia Basin project in Washington, a special committee suggested selection of six "typical tracts" of approximately 5000 acres each for comprehensive study with respect to soil and rainfall conditions, topography, state of development and similar subjects.

The cost of the project has been estimated between \$193,360,000 and \$300,000,000, an undertaking which, if authorized by Congress, would be greater in scope than the Panama Canal.

FIFTEEN WOMEN ASK ELECTION

ALBANY, N. Y., (AP)—Women are playing prominent part in New York State's election. Fifteen are candidates for the State Assembly, and one of their number, Rhoda Fox Graves, is seeking re-election on the Republican ticket in St. Lawrence County. Of the other candidates eight have been nominated by the Socialist, four by the Democrats and two by the Workers' Party.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Lord Oxford Remains Aloof

A Review by SIR ALFRED ROBBINS

Fifty Years of Parliament, by the Earl of Oxford and Asquith. London: Cassell, 30s. net. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$5.

THE Earl of Oxford and Asquith, the British Prime Minister holding that position the longest period of any for a century, has published this book as a contribution to history written to a large extent from first-hand knowledge. The book would to some extent have established this claim if it had been limited to the 40 years during which its author sat in the House of Commons, and ultimately became its leader. It is not without significance, in estimating its value as a contribution to history, that Lord Oxford represents himself in a loosely connected sentence as having sat in Parliament only 30 years; and the estimate is further affected by the fact that the opening 150 pages are a clear piece of "book-making" of a somewhat crude kind. Lord Morley's "Gladstone," Buckle's "Bacon," A. G. Gardiner's "Macaulay," Morley's "Recollections," and Winston Churchill's biography of his father, Lord Randolph, are drawn upon for extracts which fill an unduly large proportion of these pages. The author has not attempted to absorb and fuse his material; and he has even carried the habit of appropriation so far that, in dealing with one of Lord Salisbury's most historic speeches—that made at Newport at a time the Conservative leaders were carrying political sin, Lord Oxford writes: "This is from Morley's summarized version of the speech."

Quits Discussion of War
Having handicapped himself at the outset by dealing in the opening 147 pages with a parliamentary period with which he had no personal association, and obviously little close acquaintance, Lord Oxford has further fettered himself by the deliberate omission of "one relevant topic of capital importance: the causes of, and our preparations for, the Great War." He gives reasons for this, which can fairly be pleaded in extenuation; but the omission of necessity takes away completeness and consequent value from the work.

But this might have been almost more than made up for if he had thrown any really fresh light on the men and matters of a period in which he played so active a part. This he fails in singular degree to do. As he showed himself as a political strategist, Lord Oxford was never a keen judge of men. He drew his friends and chose his coadjutors—as far as the latter case as parliamentary stress would allow—from a narrow and pedantic ring. His faithfulness to these friends, in striking and most gratifying contrast to more than one Prime Minister of later days, was so complete, indeed, as ultimately to contribute largely to his political undoing. But the lack of clear insight into the character of those with whom he was socially or intellectually out of sympathy has hampered him now as an author just as it has done as a politician.

A Great Expositor
Yet Lord Oxford's parliamentary gifts are such that, with his personal knowledge, he might have made a contribution to the political history of the British Empire for the past 40 years which would have proved of lasting value. Judging from my own long and intimate acquaintance with the life of Westminster, I should rank Gladstone as the most impressive orator, Chamberlain the most effective debater and Asquith the most efficient expositor England for half a century has possessed. In the art of clear, concise and reasoned exposition of parliamentary policy or political aim, Lord Oxford stands far beyond any of his contemporaries. This gift was carried to the highest in his great speeches on the outbreak of war—speeches for which he should always be given the country's gratitude. As having gone beyond doubting the united resolution of the British people to prosecute the struggle to a successful end. Yet even at the very time the then Prime Minister was rendering this mighty service to his fellow citizens, those who were moving on the inside of things, and whose knowledge was not limited to a single political party or social coterie, were aware of manifestations of those temperamental limitations which assisted in hampering the earlier operations of the war. As stated in the first Coalition Cabinet, and ultimately broke Lord Oxford as a political force.

One feels these temperamental limitations when reading this book. Lord Oxford throws no truly fresh light on politicians, however able or powerful, with whom he had had no personal kinship or social connection. He was one of the counsel for Parnell and his Irish Nationalist colleagues during the Special Commission trial of some 40 years since; but though this brought into close conversational contact with that singular and still mysterious man, he adds nothing to our knowledge. Because he and the select band of aristocrats and landed gentry associated with the forgotten Liberal Imperialist movement had a lofty intellectual contempt for Campbell-Bannerman, which some of them did not attempt in public to hide, that astute Scotsman, by a maneuver Lord Oxford even now seems not to realize, secured Lord Rosebery's banishment from active political life, and bound to his own fortunes those leading "Lib. Imps." who had tried their hardest to jockey him out of the Liberal leadership. High thinking unclouded with plain living—for, as Lord Oxford admits, these politicians "when in a difficulty, always 'greatly daring, dined'—proved of no practical parliamentary use divorced from public opinion; and the lesson is useful still.

Therefore, though a procession

compiler of a much-needed work on this interesting theme, but it will have to be employed with caution and carefully checked. Even when Lord Oxford gives himself as the authority, he is an unsafe guide. He attributes, for example, the invention of the once popular nickname "Jingo" to Sir Wilfrid Lawson; but it was that of a far keener thinker and in many ways, more capable politician, the once powerful but now forgotten George Jacob Holyoake. He seems unaware that the phrase "found salvation," as applied to those Gladstonians who first accepted Home Rule, was due to Campbell-Bannerman. He has not traced "Perish India" back to one of the most famous ejaculations of the illustrious Vergil in the French Convention; nor the Cave of Adullam illustration for an English politician's minority to the utterance of a London member of the House of Commons in 1855.

Venial Silps
As to the "educating of a party," the chief complaint against Disraeli, when he made this claim on parliamentary reform in 1867, was his use of the words, "I have educated my party," the egotistic vaunt being watered down to "We have educated our party," in the authorized version. Randolph Churchill's "I forgot Goschen" was precisely anticipated, according to M. Hanotiaux, the historian of contemporary France, by Thiers when suddenly supplanted in the French Presidency by Marshal MacMahon. These are venial silps; but to present Oscar Wilde as in any way responsible for the one-time vogue of the phrase "the Nonconformist conscience" is nothing short of lamentable, seeing that it was first publicly used—concerning which there is no shadow of a doubt—over the downfall of Parnell, by so eminent a Wesleyan Methodist as the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes.

Yet Lord Oxford's imperturbable and semi-contemptuous humor is shown in not dwelling on the gross injustice done to him by the deliberate travesty for partisan purposes of "Wait and see," one of his two contributions to political phraseology—the other being "ploughing the sands." This aloofness characterizes the man. His apparent lack of sensitivity to poignant things is a heavy drawback in a British statesman.



Cory's Africa—Fourth Stage

The Rise of South Africa, Vol. IV, 1884-1894, by Sir George Cory. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 26s. net.

IT is five years since the third volume of this great history of South Africa appeared, and 15 years have elapsed since the first volume was published. Originally intended to cover, in four volumes, South African colonization and development from the earliest times to 1857, the author has got only as far as the years 1838-1846 in the fourth, and now intends to devote another two volumes to the remaining period.

Sir George Cory has left nothing to hearsay or speculation which could be dealt with by research, and he has been fortunate in having access to the archives of the Houses of Parliament in Cape Town. In addition to these he had free right of research in what is probably the largest library of African books and manuscripts in the world, the famous Craig Dhu collection of Maj. W. Jardine of Cape Town.

The present volume covers what to many people must be the most interesting part of the Dutch and British history at the Cape. There can be few who have not heard of the Great Trek, and here is the whole story of the endeavor of the Boer farmers to get away from British rule; and whatever one's nationality, sympathy must go out to these Voortrekkers who, Bible in hand, set their faces northward and eastward to find the freedom they sought. The author describes simply yet vividly the trek into the fertile wilderness, the difficulties with the natives and the establishment of a Dutch Republic in what is now Natal. Then comes the narration of Boer versus Briton in Natal, another phase of the same old struggle for supremacy which has been going on.

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A Tribute to Busoni

In Memoriam Ferruccio Busoni, by Jacob Wassermann. Berlin: S. Fischer.

IT is more than two years since Ferruccio Busoni passed away. And though, of course, part of his activity has been removed, there is another part that cannot be extinguished. For Ferruccio Busoni was not simply a musician but a man of almost unlimited intellectual ambition. So it was more than natural that he attracted not only his fellow musicians but everyone playing a part in the intellectual development of his time. He was as much a philosopher and a natural scientist as a musician. Above all, he was an artist in the widest sense of the word.

There were, however, very contradictory tendencies in him for which no harmonious solution could be found. This man, full of problems, was in his life the best of his time. His pupils were his first and unconditional admirers, to such an extent that they were in danger of losing their independence. Notwithstanding, Busoni had a deep respect for independent people.

Busoni and the War
There came one moment when the whole structure seemed to break down; this was at the beginning of the World War, which was likely to undermine the ground on which the artist was standing. Busoni, who knew nothing of politics, first went to America, then to Switzerland, where he tried to gather round him interesting people. Though certainly he succeeded, yet he found himself so restrained in his activity that he longed for the moment when he might go back to that Berlin which he dearly loved as an intellectual center; the only town where he felt he could live. It would be too much to say that Berlin, however devoted to him, compensated him in full measure for all that he had done. But he was appreciated there as a singular man and artist.

One of the poets who showed Busoni a particular affection was Jacob Wassermann. It was he who was led to express his emotion by the above named book. As a matter of fact it is hardly a book, consisting of no more than 30 pages; only a limited number of 500 copies having been printed. In the first 100 we find Busoni's portrait by Willy Jaekel, and in all the copies the small monogram of "Doctor Faust" in Busoni's handwriting.

The book is not lengthy but it is weighty. It is like a self-confession of the poet, who perhaps thinks more of himself as a friend of Bu-

soni than of Busoni, to whose memory these pages are dedicated.

Wassermann says that when he first met Busoni he was 38 years of age. His beauty was remarkable, both physical and intellectual. He was the virtuoso in the highest sense of the word. Wassermann saw Busoni for the last time in December, 1922, 18 years later.

Extraordinary Development
He speaks of the extraordinary development of his powers during the years from manhood to full maturity. Wassermann sees in Busoni the final phenomenon of an epoch, the prophet of a new age. Of course, he does not feel himself competent to speak on musical questions. It is evident, however, at once that he is skeptical as to the duration of Busoni's work as a composer. But what seems to him beyond doubt is the seriousness, the burning enthusiasm, the inner conviction with

which he fulfilled his task. Busoni's father was Italian; his mother was an Austro-German by birth. He could not be considered as a southern man, though, of course, his formal grace revealed his Italian descent. But it cannot be denied that in character he was a northerner, and that German music (Bach and Mozart) was his ideal.

The word artist was the proudest he did not give it easily. I spoke about the great respect he felt for intellectual independence. He could, however, be ironical and satirical in opposition until an authoritative argument surprised him and made him humble.

Busoni was a virtuoso, one who saw not the single work of art but the whole of art. He had a strong aversion to all that was shapely. It was embodied for him in Russian art. There was something in him that was reminiscent of M. T. A. Hoffmann's Kappelmeister Kreutzer, but of course his nature was somewhat different from that of the old romanticist, for Busoni lived in a time when romanticism began to lose its spell. Those who saw him at the keyboard could not help feeling that this artist, absorbed in the highest possible realization of his musical ideas, belonged to another age, far from all industrialism and commercialism.

Into the opera "Doctor Faust," which filled the latter years, he wrote himself, for Busoni was a kind of Faust. These contradictions make him interesting and strangely difficult to understand. This is what Wassermann's book, written by a man of great imaginative power, makes particularly clear.

Of Men with Vision

England, by Dean Inge (Benn. 10s. 6d.; Scribner, \$5).
Kutter's Gold, by Silas Cendrars (Harper, \$2.50).
Harmar John, by Hugh Walpole (Doran, \$2.50).

An Intellectual Mélange

The Democratic Way of Life, by Thomas Vernon Smith. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, \$1.75.

THIS little volume from the Chicago University Press offers an intellectual exuberance and a brilliance in the management of abstract thought that make its pages both agreeable and stimulating to read. Unhappily the fine judgment that has been devoted to these accomplishments has not been consistently extended to the thesis itself, which too frequently betrays a certain artificiality of thought that has recently been allowed to creep into the more advanced sections of university teaching.

Mushroom Growths
One has perhaps no legitimate call to criticize thinkers for playing fast and loose with ideas that have served humanity for hundreds or even for thousands of years. But one does not feel disposed to ask these enterprising intellectual speculators to consider well the age-old teaching before setting them aside for some half-digested and wholly untested theory of a year or two's standing. One would also tactfully remind them that machinery, industrialism and economics represent brief and violent developments of little more than 100 years, so that to base a philosophic "way of life" upon factors of such mushroom growth, without any proper consideration of human thought and beliefs in pre-

industrial days, is to court humiliation and disaster.

Mr. Smith's main purpose in writing this book is the launching of his politico-economic-theological theory of what he would presumably call the "divinity of brotherhood."

"For some deep-lying reason," he tells us, "human life is not good if detached. But man, who is completely cowed if he feels that he is really alone, will brave the whole universe who knows that he is reinforced unequivocally by a few loving hearts."

This seems to be good-mixership with a vengeance. We would fain stop and assimilate the proposition. Would it not be a poor conception of human brotherhood to regard it in the light of a protection for those who dare not stand alone? Even if there be many who, not having learned to place confidence in their own inner resources, fly for refuge to fraternal gatherings, would they not rather rest on their own foundations if they knew how? Is not a fraternal gathering, to be worthy of the name, not so much a shelter for covering refugees as a group of individuals each of whom is capable of standing alone at need, and each of whom has therefore some positive contribution to make to the group? Does not any "good mixer," who is lost when alone, miss the real benefits that true association can give? And further, does it not seem that those who have contributed most to the progress of human thought have been for the most part not "mixers" at all, but solitary figures accustomed to inner inquiry and reflection?

No Time for Rumination
But Mr. Smith leaves no time for rumination. In a whirlwind of long terms he rushes on headlong with his theory. Having satisfied himself that brotherhood is, not merely one of the necessities, but the paramount necessity of humanity, he proceeds to invent it all the attributes of divinity. Wherever this procedure leads to talk with existing faiths,

which happens in some fundamental respects, the "divinity of brotherhood" is allowed precedence. And this brings him to the concrete development of the theory.

Work as an End
Under the heading of Fraternity, brotherhood has been raised by the author to the level of a religious faith. Under the headings of Liberty and Equality, brotherhood is united to industrialism in such a way that, work being carried on in the joy of companionship, the work itself becomes an all-satisfying end and aim of existence. This result is attained by a process too complex to explain; in fact, Mr. Smith leaves much of it unexplained. Suffice it to say that everyone must mix, and to mix properly everyone must be equal, not only in general status but in wealth. The rich man, Mr. Smith thinks, has all the good things of life, while as for the poor man, "friendship itself . . . is not available to the poor on the same easy terms as to those better off"—evidently the author has never visited a hobo camp. Finally, in order to be equal, everyone must be compelled to do his share of manual toil—professions being admissible on the strength of the fact that while the professional man's work is "not primarily manual," it is "certainly not entirely removed from muscular fatigue."

Mr. Smith discusses religion in terms of economic and economic in terms of religion, and both religion and economics in terms of politics, displaying a most amazing inability to grasp the deeper significance of the main problems of each. One can scarcely congratulate the University of Chicago on offering such irresponsible material for the student to read, though there is some comfort in the thought that: any bright undergraduate will probably see through the rich scholarly phrases with which the work abounds; the inadequate reasoning beneath.

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Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Island Parables, by John Galsworthy. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

Fraternity, by John Galsworthy. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

The Country House, by John Galsworthy. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

The Faircliff, by John Galsworthy. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

My Moral Enemy, by Willa Cather. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

Cornish Names, by T. G. G. Dexter. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.15.

Beyond the Milky Way, by George Ellery Hale. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

The Friendly Year, by Henry Van Dyke. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

The Admirable Crichton and Other Plays, by J. M. Barrie. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

What Every Woman Knows and Other Plays, by J. M. Barrie. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

The Seven Cities of Cibola, by Allen Nussbaum. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

Destined Africa, by Daniel W. Streeter. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

The Cubical City, by Janet Flanner. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

Trumps, A Collection of Short Stories, compiled by The Community Workers of the New York Guild for the Jewish East. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

The Sun Also Rises, by Ernest Hemingway. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

East of the Sun and West of the Moon, by Theodore Roosevelt and Herbert Roosevelt. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

The Complete Book of Etiquette, with Social Forms for all Ages and Occasions, by Hattie Ermine Rivers. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company. \$2.50.

A Novelist's Tour of the World, by Vladimir Blasco Ibañez. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$6.

The Days of My Life, An Autobiography, by Sir H. Rider Haggard. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Ltd. Two vols. \$15.

Turn to the East, by Caroline Singer and C. LeRoy Baldrige. New York: Minton, Balch & Co. \$10.

Light Fingers, by Frank Lord. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$2.

Homilies and Recollections, by John Buchanan. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$4.

Young Folk Old Folk, by Constance Traverser. Bloomington, New York: William Morrow & Co., Inc. \$2.

Tramping Through Palestine, by Milton J. Goell. New York: Kensington Press. \$2.

A Stately Southerner, by Rex Clements. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$4.

Memories of a Happy Life, by William Lawrence. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$4.

There's a Land That Is Fairer Than Day, by Fred H. McCulloch. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.

Winnie the Pooh, by A. A. Milne. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.

Madame Stover, by Hubert New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

The Prince of Love Affairs, by A. H. Bennett. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

The Proper Place, by O. Douglas. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

Bird's Eye View of Invention, by A. Frederick Collins. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. \$2.

The greatest virtue any car can offer
"Its engine improves with use"



ELIMINATE engine-vibration—minimize friction—do away with carbon troubles and valve grinding—and you accomplish these two important things . . .

Your up-keep cost is cut in half—and you add scores of thousands of perfectly good miles to the usefulness of your car.

In the poppet-valve-engined car, it is the pounding of cams against push-rods, the contact of push-rods on rocker-arms, the recoil of valves under coiled springs that cause vibration. And, in time, vibration will wreck the

finest engine ever built into a poppet-valve car.

In the sleeve-valve-engined Willys-Knight there is no pounding of metal upon metal. No elaborate mechanism of rocker-arms and springs . . . You never have carbon troubles. There are no valves to grind . . .

The Knight engine is simplicity itself. It consists of but two metal sleeves operating with a gliding motion. No vibration! No

Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

A. D. Jones, Customs Broker

COMPARING an inscription on the door of an office in a downtown building in Kansas City, Mo., with a paper he held in his hand, a native of Japan pushed open the door and entered.

A woman sat at a desk. She looked inquiringly at the visitor. The Japanese hesitated, started to speak, gulped and retreated in confusion.

Again he compared the words on the door with those on the slip of paper, and again he opened that door. This time he spoke, but since his vocabulary comprised few words of English, it was some time before the woman at the desk was able to understand that he was looking for Mr. Jones, the customs broker.

The woman smiled. Although that was 20 years ago and the sign on the door had been there only a few days, there was no hesitancy in her manner as she replied briskly.

"There is no Mr. Jones, customs broker, but I am Mrs. Jones and I will do my best to help you."

The Oriental gazed. Directly from a country where a woman in any line of business was something unthinkable, this was almost too much. His expression distinctly conveyed the idea that he would prefer to be back in his native land, where women could not possibly be customs brokers. But there was no help for him, and he finally managed to impart the information that he was opening an Oriental shop and had an invoice for a shipment of goods from Japan, China and India which included everything he could possibly use within the next score of years.

He desired the duty computed. Despite his misgivings that a woman could not possibly handle such an intricate and entirely masculine affair, Mrs. Jones completed it deftly and helped him with his business arrangements, so that in a short time his shop was flourishing. He still considers her the most wonderful woman in America.

And, indeed, the foreigner was entitled to a measure of his surprise, for so far as the writer knows, Mrs. Jones was the first woman in the world to embark upon this professional career.

The encounter, however, which she says was one of the most difficult of her long experience, was the beginning of a career in a field she pioneered for women, and here an unqualified success has led several others in various American cities to follow in her footsteps.

Familiar With Legal Decisions
A recent visitor found Mrs. Jones sitting at a desk piled high with intricate-looking documents, many of them in foreign languages, covered with figures computing money in foreign exchanges. She wore a blue gown, severely tailored and yet pleasing, and her hair waved softly back from an attractive, motherly face.

The telephone rang. Instantly vanished all doubts as to her ability to handle involved statements. In a businesslike voice she answered questions from one of the largest concerns in the west as to the duties on a recent foreign shipment amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. In response to a query as to a legal phase of the matter, she unhesitatingly stated the results of several similar cases in other states.

Mrs. Jones at present is specializing in customs law. She studies carefully Treasury Decisions, the official opinion issued by the United States Treasury, which lists the various cases in litigation and the results of others.

Gentlemen By Freight
A few moments later the telephone rang again. "Two gentlemen from Bolivia have arrived at the freight office," a voice announced. "Can you come down and give us some information as to the proper routine for them?"

In some astonishment, Mrs. Jones hurried down, permitting the equally perplexed visitor to accompany her. On arriving it was found the "two gentlemen" were two South American mummies, some several thousand years old, who had arrived before their invoice. They were soon properly disposed of and now rest peacefully in the Kansas City Public Museum.

Mrs. Jones' chief hobby is to have Kansas City made a headquarters inland port. It is now subordinate to St. Louis, but because of the vast shipments coming to Kansas City, the handling of the goods would be greatly facilitated if they could be shipped directly to their destination.

While she does not participate in politics, Mrs. Jones has an intimate knowledge of some national affairs. A change in the tariff law is decidedly momentous to all customs officials, for it means a tremendous amount of extra work in computing duties. Consequently Mrs. Jones is well informed on this phase of American Government regulations.

Known as A. D. Jones
She recently expanded her services to world-wide proportions by becoming affiliated with agents and correspondents in all parts of the world where import shipments originate to customs officials in virtually every civilized country in the world. She is known, however, as A. D. Jones, and practically all her correspondence is addressed to Mr. Jones. She was at one time solicited through the mail for membership in the Chamber of Commerce and not a little consternation ensued when it was discovered she was not eligible because of her sex. She is, however, an active worker in the Women's Chamber of Commerce.

During the war vast shipments of

supplies and raw materials were manipulated by this woman at her desk in the heart of the country. Train after train, laden with ores from South America, Australia and the Orient, bound for smelters in Arkansas and Oklahoma, passed through the Kansas City freight yards. Mrs. Jones computed for the Government the duties on them. Many of the invoices then and now are figured according to the money standards of the various countries and it is her task to convert these values into the medium of the United States.

Not Without Romance
Despite the abstract nature of the work, there is a certain amount of fascinating romance. Many Oriental and other foreign shops in Kansas City have been invoiced by Mrs. Jones, upon their opening, the entire stock coming through her hands.



MRS. A. D. JONES
Known Without the Title Among Customs Officials All Over the World. She Has Blazed the Trail in This Profession for Other Women, of Whom There Are a Few in Various American Cities.

A Famous Woman Art Expert

Special Correspondence
BERLIN
FARKULEIN DOCTOR RING, to give her her full German title, has been for the past three years an active partner in the well-known art firm of Paul Cassirer. She has her realm, properly speaking, in the spacious rooms of the Cassirer Art Gallery in the Victoria Strasse, one of Berlin's most important private galleries, but, being a connoisseur of European reputation, she pays frequent visits to other capitals or to any place where there is a chance of purchasing some rare work of art, either on commission or for her firm.

Dr. Ring took her degree in philosophy and art history at the Berlin University, studying especially with Dr. Heinrich Wölfflin, the eminent professor of art at that university and author of many celebrated works on Albrecht Dürer, Michael Angelo, etc. The Flemish school appealed to her more strongly than any other and she has remained faithful to her first love. For some time she was engaged at the Berlin National Gallery and, later on, at the Old Pinakothek at Munich. When the war came with its upheavals Dr. Ring, like everyone else, did her "bit" in welfare work, but returned as soon as an opportunity presented itself to her old activity and speedily reached a very high rung on the ladder of art.

Asked by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor (in which paper she is much interested) if she considered art dealing a career to be recommended as a lucrative opening for women, she was emphatic in denial. It was a profession that could not be taken up with the object of money-making, she said; the study of art history was long and arduous and must be undertaken for love alone, accompanied by inherent aptitude. She herself, Dr. Ring said, had never intended to

make a living out of it; there was no necessity, as her parents had been well-to-do and she had pursued her studies for pure love of art. Few were able to make a successful business of it, she added. Dr. Ring herself does not paint, though she is an expert judge of the paintings of others. Her critical judgment, especially of Flemish works, is much valued and recently at sales in Amsterdam and Paris she was entrusted with the buying of several Rembrandts, Franz Hals's and other old masterpieces. While not much sympathizing with some of the German extremists, she admires the French modern school; she likes cubistic art, which she is convinced has a future.

Dr. Ring has just returned from London, in which she says she delights. She goes across the Channel frequently and speaks good English. In spite of an exceptionally strenuous and responsible profession, it is obvious that she is very happy in her work. Moreover—the busiest people having proverbially the most time—she manages to indulge occasionally in diversions of lighter nature. As the writer was about to take her leave, the famous art expert was called up on the phone to join some friends for Mr. Whiteman's jazz concert, a proposal to which she enthusiastically agreed. Dr. Ring, by the way, was born in Berlin and is pleasant to hear that she is proud of her native city and rejoices that it is rapidly regaining its former high standing not only in the world of art but in many other ways.

GIFTS for SCHOOL CHILDREN
O BEN MASON
Four pencils, pencilholder and ruler, in genuine leather case. Name on case, pencils, ruler and pencilholder. \$1.00
ABBOTT PENCIL COMPANY
150 West Larned Street, Detroit, Mich.

Special Offer
\$10.00 Bottle of \$3.95
Jardin Celestes
It seems impossible, and it would be for the fact that a shipment of this most exclusive perfume intended for another country was wrecked and arrived in America, packed in special bottles.

I bought the entire shipment and am therefore able to make the readers of The Christian Science Monitor the following offer, while they last.

Those who desire to avail themselves of this exceptional offer for Christmas gifts may send their cards and the addresses to which the perfume is to be sent and the shipments will be made in time to arrive for Christmas, the insurance receipts sent to the purchaser. But it is necessary to order early as the supply is limited.

Esther [French] 530 Little Building
Boston, Mass.

Those who desire to avail themselves of this exceptional offer for Christmas gifts may send their cards and the addresses to which the perfume is to be sent and the shipments will be made in time to arrive for Christmas, the insurance receipts sent to the purchaser. But it is necessary to order early as the supply is limited.

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Luminous Cushions

TO SEE dainty Mlle. Germaine Martel in her little studio near Place St. Augustin, Paris, one would never associate her with anything so serious as inventing or manufacturing. But while she is still an artist and a designer of charming French frocks, she is also the inventor and manufacturer of "luminous cushions," or what she prefers to call "les cousins lumineux," for the English words are difficult for her. She is always careful to give full credit to her brother, Maurice, for his technical assistance in the electrical part of her work and his invaluable help in securing the necessary patents.

If one asks Mlle. Martel how she happened to think of such a thing as an ornamental cushion that could be tucked into the depths of a luxurious divan or thrown down as a floor pillow in a dark corner, she is making some headway. This led to her present method of setting into pillows of substantial material exquisitely painted or hand-embroidered designs on a transparent fabric, her special lighting device being arranged behind the transparent inset. By merely pressing a button, as for an electric lamp, the illuminated transparency appears in all its beauty.

On the most expensive of the radiant pillows, there are two insets, usually in corners diagonally opposite. The less costly pillows have but one inset, the shape of such cushions being usually round or oval and requiring but one transparency. To see a bouquet of flowers in natural colors blossom in one corner of a soft silken cushion and perhaps a marvelous butterfly appearing winging its way from the opposite side, is mysterious and thrilling to the observer.

Until Mlle. Martel has unsnapped a section of the covering from one of these mysteriously illumined cushions and displayed the strong circular frame which holds the ring of small electric bulbs, one cannot believe that anything substantial can be hidden away in this soft, crushable elderdown pillow. Examination shows that an ingenious arrangement of fine springs protects the fixture from damage and the entire cushion is absolutely fireproof. A special cord comes with each pillow, that being part of the decorative feature and repeating the color and ornamentation displayed in the cover. One may experiment with one of these luminous cushions, toss it on the floor or crush it on the sofa, and yet its soft light continues to glow.

The coverings are detachable so that it is possible to change them and to have pillows to match new furnishings.

One of Mlle. Martel's latest designs is a fluffy pillow covered with lustrous black satin. The inset is of flesh-colored georgette, showing a gracefully poised dancer with drapery in delicate blue tones. The light movement in the room or the light breeze stirs the draperies.

"I love my work so much," says Mlle. Martel, "that I see everywhere designs that I can use. With my paints and my embroidery I can repeat the beautiful colorings of flowers and fruits, and these designs, when made into a transparency over our special lighting device, furnish the most artistic item of decoration I have ever seen."

Color Christmas Cards
For Pleasure or Profit
12 attractive uncolored designs with envelopes for 50 cents. Cards mostly drawn by hand of good quality. One colored card extra as sample. Hand-colored cards—12 assorted designs with envelopes for \$1.00. Sent postpaid.
THE ROBERTS STUDIO
4735 York Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

ORANGE MARMALADE
Real Blossom
U. S. Reg. Trade Mark
Individual 3 oz. jar, 50¢
Blossom can be served
\$2.00 per doz. Sent post-
paid. Write for sample.
H. H. Schweitzer Co.,
San Francisco, Calif.

It's here!
Something New
A RARE TREAT
FOR READERS
OF THE CHRISTIAN
SCIENCE
MONITOR
NOVIA TOP-NOTCH BUTTERSCOTCH
Delicious? My—Yes!
YOU WILL MARVEL AT THE TASTE

Made in dainty water form—chocolate cream—butter—taste. Relished by kiddies and grown-ups.

"NOVIA TOP-NOTCH BUTTERSCOTCH" is accredited through the land as an unexcelled BUTTERSCOTCH. It is the very best in quality and in candy craftsmanship.

WHY NOT GRATIFY THAT WISH FOR SOME REAL FINE BUTTERSCOTCH?
THERE'S A RARE TREAT IN STORE FOR YOU IF YOU MAIL THE

THINK OF IT—2 Pounds Only \$1.00
NOVIA CANDY CO., Inc.
1000 Broadway, N. Y.
GENTLEMEN: Herewith \$1.00 for which kindly send me one can (2 pounds) of "NOVIA TOP-NOTCH BUTTERSCOTCH WAFERS" via parcel post, insured and postage prepaid.

YOUR FULL NAME.....
STREET ADDRESS.....
CITY.....STATE.....
If you live west of Mississippi River please add 10 cents additional for extra postage.



A Tweed Coat in Tones of Rose Brown is Here Shown for a Young Girl. The Child's Coat is Composed of Blue Kasha With Suede Leather in a Deeper Tone. The Dress for the Middle-Sized Girl is of Blue-and-White Pin-Check Kasha With a Navy Blue Duvetyn Sleeveless Coat.

Fashions in Children's Clothes

Special Correspondence
LONDON
THE soft wool and kasha materials that have come into vogue during the last few seasons are ideal fabrics for children's clothes. Previously, the difficulty was to make warm clothes in miniature sizes without the seams being hard and scrubby; today these garments may be almost as light and soft as swansdown.

Delightful coats are expressed in kasha and soft tweeds. Some are trimmed with leather in the form of edging cut in small scallops that may be slightly fringed at the edge, and not more than one-eighth of an inch deep. Hats also are made of kasha and tweed to match the coat, and may be finished with the same trimming. Such ensembles carry out the idea of tone expression, rather than bright contrast, which has been so noticeable in clothes for grownups. There is some evidence of cubist notions in the fashions for young girls. These are carried out in dark-tone strappings and inset triangular pieces. This style may be primarily for l'enfant français rather than her English sister, for the simple styles suit the latter best. The nearest approach to this style in garments made of tweed where one sees inset strappings and geometrical pieces of a lighter tweed that may be woven in a diagonal pattern.

The colors chiefly noticeable in London are tones of deep blue-rose (which is said to be "out" in Paris), and china-blue; the former may be trimmed with vieux-rose and mauve leather for an outdoor coat.

For Three Sizes
In the accompanying sketch is shown for a young girl a tweed coat with inset strappings of diagonal tweed in tones of rose-brown.

Color Christmas Cards
For Pleasure or Profit
12 attractive uncolored designs with envelopes for 50 cents. Cards mostly drawn by hand of good quality. One colored card extra as sample. Hand-colored cards—12 assorted designs with envelopes for \$1.00. Sent postpaid.
THE ROBERTS STUDIO
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ORANGE MARMALADE
Real Blossom
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Individual 3 oz. jar, 50¢
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Something New
A RARE TREAT
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YOUR FULL NAME.....
STREET ADDRESS.....
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If you live west of Mississippi River please add 10 cents additional for extra postage.

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to the bodice. Another dress has insets of georgette joined to the taffeta with a fagot stitch.

Stitchery will be much used this season, and when done by hand it makes a dainty finish. Dresses, coats and hats are seen trimmed with a scroll, pattern outlined in stitchery in the style of the old quilting but with little or no padding. Especially for hats this is a suitable and novel trimming. A velvet pull-on hat may be entirely covered with machine stitching done in a circular form, the lines being close together.

One designer of children's clothes has the happy thought of decorating dressing-gowns with white woolly rabbits; some gowns are blue with white animals, others pink. It is a dressing-gown with a tiny rabbit popping out of his breast pocket or to have mamma rabbit and the rest of the family capering round the hem.

Salzburger Nockerl

Three eggs; 3 teaspoonfuls of powdered sugar; 1 teaspoonful of flour; 1 cupful of thin, sweet cream; salt; vanilla.

Beat the yolks until thick and lemon-colored, adding the flour, into which a pinch of salt has been mixed. Beat the whites until quite stiff and add the sugar gradually folding them into the yolks.

Heat the cream in a shallow saucepan; divide the mixture in two portions and poach in the cream, turning so that both sides will be slightly browned. Remove to a hot serving dish, add to the cream 1/2 teaspoonful of vanilla and pour it over the pudding, afterwards sifting a little powdered sugar over it, and serve.

If the cream is hard to get use a large tablespoonful of saltless butter, melt the vanilla and serve with strawberry sauce.

This is intended to serve one person but it can be very well used for two as it is quite rich. The rule can be doubled and redoubled for any number of people.

FISKE'S
Single Early
Tulips

The first to bloom in the Spring. Especially fine for forcing.

Plant Bulbs Now

PRINCE OF AUSTRRIA. Scarlet. Doz. \$5.00, 50 for \$3.25.

COTTAGE MAID. Pink. Doz. \$5.00, 50 for \$3.25.

YELLOW PRINCE. Fragrant. Doz. \$1.00, 50 for \$2.50.

Postpaid.

Plenty of other good varieties listed in our Fall catalog. Write for it—it's free.

FISKE SEED COMPANY

12 and 13 Beacon Hill Square, BOSTON, MASS.

THE SOCIETY BENEFIT SALES COMPANY

306 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

HENRY J. JARVIS, Proprietor

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Ozark Mountain Dishes

What about a big platter of piping-hot fried turkey with apple-butter, skillet bread and fried molasses for one's evening meal on a cool autumn day?

Fried Turkey
Clean and singe a young turkey. Put into cold water and drain, but do not wipe dry. Sprinkle generously with salt and cayenne pepper and coat each piece with coarse cornmeal. Cut into pieces 1 1/2 pounds of fat salt pork. Cook the turkey in the fat slowly, turning constantly, until tender. Serve with watermelon pickle.

Apple Butter
Peel, core and quarter enough apples to fill a one-gallon bucket or an empty lard can with a close-fitting top. Sprinkle the apples with 1 1/2 cupfuls of sugar and let stand over night. The next morning season with mace and a few grains of allspice. Press the top on the container firmly and cook the apples over a slow fire 3 1/2 hours. During the time remove the lid twice and stir thoroughly. Seal the butter in crocks or in glass jars. This apple butter will be a beautiful red color and very delicious.

Skillet Bread
One and a half cupfuls of cornmeal, 1/4 cupful of flour, 1/2 teaspoonful of soda, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 1/2 teaspoonful of salt, 1 tablespoonful of sorghum or other molasses, 2 cupfuls of butter-milk.

Melt 2 tablespoonfuls of lard in an iron skillet. Pour the lard into the butter and cook the batter in a skillet in a hot oven.

Fried Molasses
One-half cupful of butter, unsalted or salted, 2 cupfuls of sorghum or molasses, 2 tablespoonfuls of vinegar.

THE HOME FORUM

One of Ben Jonson's Borrowings

AFTER hearing a symphony of Liszt from which Wagner had effectively borrowed, C. F. B., not long ago, contributed an essay to this column entitled "Borrowing With Interest." In which was set forth clearly the moral-artistic obligation which makes plagiarism defensible—namely, that the borrower, before he can plead justification, shall add "something of himself" and thus give genuinely new form and meaning to an old idea. The writer then proceeded to show how, in the cited instance, Wagner had so marked Liszt's theme with the impress of his own personality that no follower in the future could take it from him. That sentence puts the thing in a nutshell. Nothing comes of nothing; and the story of mankind's progress is, in a sense, the story of his adapted borrowings and of the more enlightened uses to which loans from the past are put. By that test, some artists as borrowers are justified or condemned.

Now Shakespeare, as all men know, affords the superlative example of a justified borrower. I have recently pointed out, in this page, that even "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is generally supposed, hitherto, to be almost wholly original—was, in fact, taken from "Titus Andronicus." Lately I have given close attention to very fascinating piece of Elizabethan plagiarism in which a famous seventeenth-century dramatist took from a rival the theme, characters, incidents, and even the dialogue, of a contemporary masterpiece, while adding to it so much of himself as to hide the source of his indebtedness from centuries of critical research, even though the source was at the time beneath their very eyes. The borrowing dramatist is Ben Jonson; his rival is Shakespeare; the borrowed comedy is "The Silent Woman"; and its source is "Twelfth Night."

That Ben Jonson was a daring lifter has, of course, been long recognized. Dryden in "Dramatic Poesy" wrote of him flatteringly words which, in their general sense, might have been applied with greater truth to Shakespeare himself: "He invades authors like a monarch, and what would be theft in other poets is only victory in him. . . . He was deeply conversant with the Ancients, both Greek and Latin, and he borrowed boldly from them: there is scarce a poet or historian among the Roman authors of those times whom he has not translated in Senian and Ciceronian." That Ben "translated" Shakespeare also is a fact, and, apparently, had not been observed. Let me endeavor to prove my assertion.

The thing happened, I surmise, somewhat in this manner. The lease of Burbage's theater in Shoreditch having expired, another contemporary, with the sixteenth century, his sons, and others, with Shakespeare among them, proceeded to form a new syndicate and during 1600 built upon Bankside the Globe theater which, as soon as it was ready, they opened for the performance of stage plays, including

"Twelfth Night," probably played there, at various times, during and after the year 1601. Ben Jonson, no doubt, saw the comedy acted at the Globe or at some other house, and concluded that though Shakespeare—who, in his judgment, possessed little art—had handled the theme with some skill he, Jonson, could do better. Home he went accordingly; and there in due course contrived his own version of a "Silent Woman" who, like Viola, "never told her love"—the fundamental difference between the pair being that Episcopa is not, as Viola was, a girl masquerading as a boy, but a boy as a girl, compelled to temporary silence by a pretended marriage with Morose, a gentleman, who is simply Malvolio transformed, and whose chief idiosyncrasy—an antipathy to sound—was, I suspect, first suggested to Jonson by the disturbance of the merry-makers in the midst of their kitchen-revel, and by the protest of Olivia's steward against their "gabbling like tinkers at this time of night."

Sir Amorous is Sir Andrew, almost unchanged; Otter is Sir Toby, and Mistress Otter is Maria, who, though not Lady Toby at the opening of "Twelfth Night" becomes so before the end. The last two acts of "The Silent Woman" team with borrowings from Shakespeare's comedy, including much of the dialogue. Mistress Otter's words to Lady Haughty (Olivia): "Madam, he came down . . . and looked so dreadful!" are just a paraphrase of Maria's speech: "His coming, Madam, but in very strange manner." In the same scene Lady Haughty's line, "The best of our days pass first," echo deliberately, though how weakly, and from afar, words that Shakespeare had written thus:

"For women are as roses, whose fair flower Being once displayed doth fall that very hour."

Even Viola's pathetically beautiful lines, commencing

"A blank, my Lord. She never told her love,"

are wrested to Jonson's service in a passage describing Malvolio's disorder, of which I quote only the last words, since they are sufficient to give the cue—"Aye, 'tis melancholy." In all these passages, however, Jonson by drastic alteration and adroit transposition has concealed his borrowings from all but the more penetrating readers, excepting in the duel scene between Sir Amorous and Sir John Daw in which he has put himself to no such pains. The other part to the one knight of the other valor is but one degree less verbatim than Sir Amorous', "I'll have an action of battery against him," which, of course, is Aguecheek word for word.

Now here we have, it seems to me, one of the most daring and, in its way, clever and successful plagiarisms in all the range of literary history. Shakespeare, about 1601, writes what many hold to be at once the loveliest and merriest comedy in the world's literature; and some eight years later, Shakespeare's friend and rival, Jonson, takes that comedy—theme, characters, incidents, dialogue and all—and discards it as beyond him—perhaps, a little "beneath" him—its pathetic and fantastic beauty, its glamour, and its gleam, transmutes that masterpiece, nevertheless, into one of the most effective and remunerative of his plays, and, indeed, one which, and ignoble, even when compared with its lovely original, but boisterous, vivacious, and amusing, in the robust manner that Elizabethan authors generally approved. For a century or two, Jonson's "Episcopa" almost eclipsed "Twelfth Night" in popular favor, since it is recorded that Pepys, who held that story of ill-fated Ilyria to be but silly stuff, thought "The Silent Woman" about the best comedy he was ever at, "and the more I see it, the more I like the wit of it."

Shakespeare's frank comments thereon, and Jonson's upon "Twelfth Night," would be interesting indeed, had they survived; but the latter, in addition to what we can read in and between the lines of his play—and besides certain other cryptic, self-excluding utterances, such as the prayer of his patron, Sir Francis Bacon—has left us these prologues, which, in the light of what is written above, take on, at once, a new meaning:

"If any yet will, with particular application, wrest what he doth write; And what he meant or him or her will say, They make a libel which he made a play."

And again

"Who wrote this piece could so have wrought a play, But that he knew this was the better way."

What, exactly, was Jonson's "better way" we have seen; and I hope that such slight of application as I have resorted to in this article has not been applied unfairly or "libelously" to the reputation of a very great writer. Time, be it observed, has granted full revenge for any liberties that Jonson took with his friend's work. Viola now queens it unchallenged over Episcopa; but, accepting Ruskin's theory of legitimate plagiarism "that the borrower shall add something of himself," Jonson may be well excused since the quantity of himself, patently visible in "Episcopa," is such that critics and commentators for more than three hundred years—and with the original, moreover, continuously before their eyes—failed to seek for the "Silent Woman's" beginnings nearer home than Jonson's beloved "Twelfth Night." In his day, they need have looked no further than to the Banksides or, in ours, than to the nearest bookshop.

Rolling Stones

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is wise, it is well
That stones should roll
Nor smother in bracken and moss.
Does a stone grow more whole
Being striped across
With parasite lichen?
But it enters experience
And sees a new world
If it rolls—if it rolls—
After petard, or toss.

Let it roll—
Roll when it's scuffed out soundly
From cluttered-up rut, or hole.
Let it adventure
Beyond the straight fence.
Even let it be hurled—
Like a meteor, hurled—
Even land in another world!

Moss is a parasite.
A parasite, rust.
Let a stone roll off its rough;
Let it chip.
Let it wear off old crust.
Even a rare thing might spring from
its heart
If its strictures were broken wholly
apart.

Martha Webster Merriehew.

On the Gallery

SOMEONE has entered the courtyard below. It is certainly a woman, because no veils have been drawn. If perhaps it is a foreigner, she will be welcomed with smiles and rejoicing into the woman's quarter of this old Algerian house. She will find herself the traveler has told how the Arab hostess has marveled at European fashions and then by signs shown she would like nothing better than arraying the stranger in finery after her own taste. And so off came the Paris gown, the shiny boots, the chic hat and the amused and speechless French or English woman found herself donning the baggiest of trousers which were just short enough to show the silver anklets which were slipped over her unaccustomed feet. A bright muslin jacket with lace at the open throat and a soft fringed drape over the head completed the transformation.

But today the callers are more likely to be Americans introduced by a travel agency. They will come up the steep winding steps, smiling and bowing, looking here and there with greatest interest. They are not far wrong in thinking that this is a Barbary pirate's home, or was a hundred years ago. They will admire the arches of the gallery, the worn wooden railings; they will wonder at the rooms without furniture except for divans and occasionally great built-in beds. They will stop to inspect the brazier for charcoal which is the only hot-air furnace or kitchen range. They will want to climb the last flight of stairs to the roof. Here it was that women locked into the house when they went away watched for the corsair's return. Here it was that they entertained their neighbors who, also locked from the streets below, could yet make their way freely from housetop to housetop across the narrow overhanging passageways below.

The master of the house no longer scours the Mediterranean to seize the glau's ships. He goes out quietly each morning in the pursuit of lawful commerce or simply in pursuit of a day of conversation. Indeed, there may be many masters in the house doing this, for the old houses are now often apartments, one family in each room, with kitchenette and laundry on the strip of gallery outside the door.

For all the crowding, the romance remains, the horseshoe arches, the carved wood, the vivid green and blue tiles, the brilliant sunshine. And the women have not set aside their own fiery, their baggy trousers, their mail jackets or their heavy bangles.

The Elf Composer

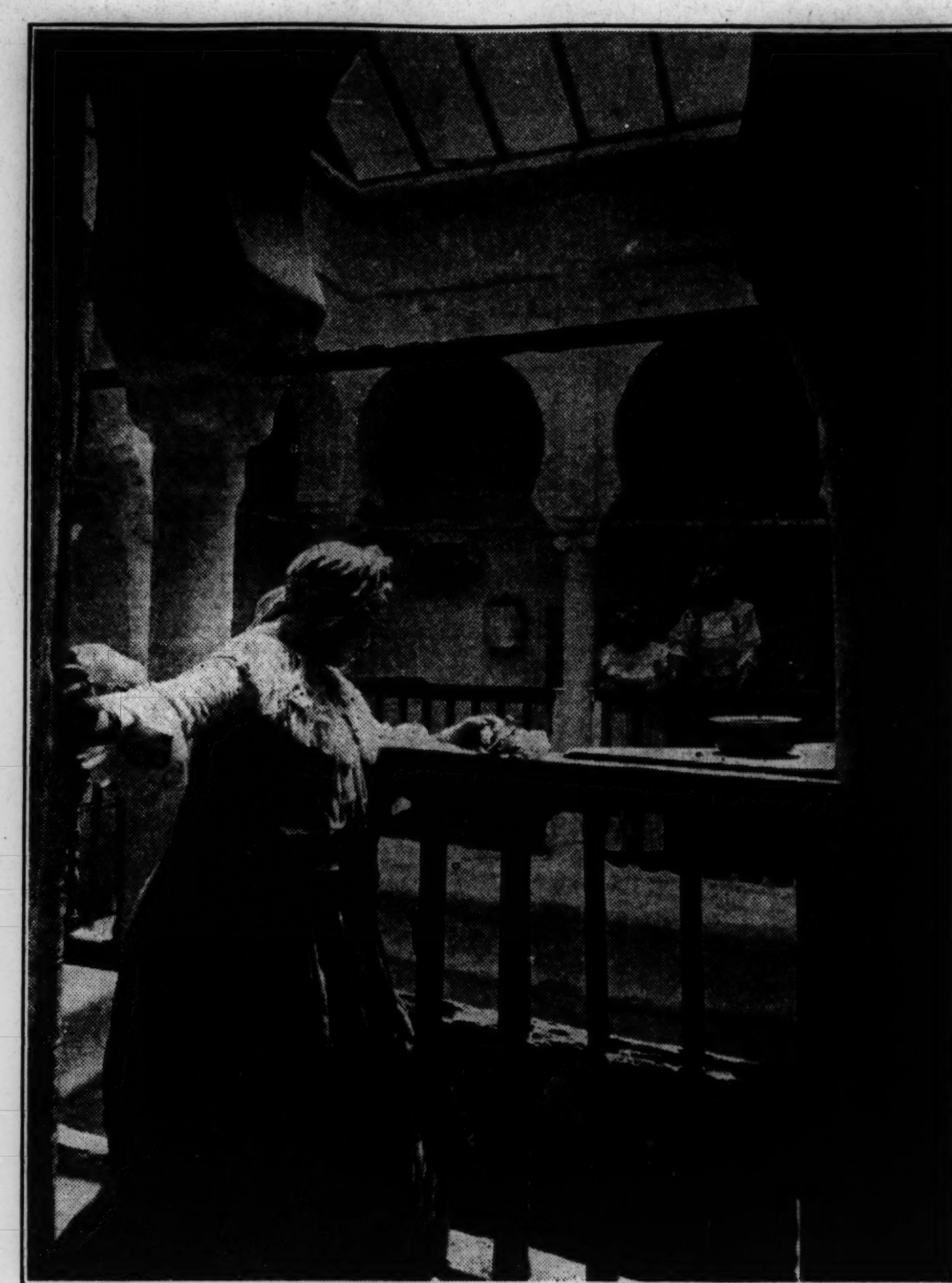
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A most delicate quill you have,
A most delicate hold,
Your pen is dipped in dew, you write
On webs of gold;
And such exquisite tune
Such rhythm you keep
The fairies lift your songs at dawn
To tell the stars to sleep.

A. E. Johnson.

What Makes an Essay?

Yet it is a mere quibble to pretend that the essay does not have easily recognizable manners. It may be severely planned, or it may ramble in unbridled mood, but it has its own point of view that marks it from the short story proper, or the merely personal memoir. That distinction, easily felt by the sensitive reader, is not readily expressible. Perhaps the true meaning of the word essay—an attempt—gives a clue. No matter how personal or trifling the topic may be, there is always a tendency to generalize, to walk around the subject or the experience, and view it from several vantage; instead of (as in the short story) cutting a carefully landscaped path through a chosen tract of human complications. So an essay can never be more than attempt, for it is an excursion into the endless. Any student of fiction will admit that in the composition of a short story many entertaining and valuable elaborations may rise in the mind of the author which must be strictly rejected because they do not forward the essential motive. But in the essay (of an informal sort) we ask no relevance to plot, but relevance to mood. That is why there are so many essays that are merely marking time. The familiar essay is easier to write than the short story, but imposes equal restraints upon a scrupulous author. For in fiction the writer is controlled and limited and swept along by his material; but in the essay, the writer rides his pen. A good story, once clearly conceived, almost writes itself; but essays are written. —Christopher Morley, in "Modern Essays."



Women in the Upper Gallery of an Algerian House

Cowper's Rhyming Letter

To the Rev. John Newton
July 12, 1781.

My very dear Friend,

I am going to send, what when you have read, you may scratch your head, and say, I suppose, there's no word knows, whether what I have got, be verse or not: by the time and the time, it ought to be rhyme; but if it be, did you ever see, of late or of yore, such a ditty before? The thought did occur, to me and to her, as Madam and I, did walk and the fly, over hills and dales, with spreading sails, before it was dark, to Weston Park.

The news at Oney is little or none, but such as it is, I send it, viz. Poor Mr. Peace cannot yet cease, adding his head with what you said, and has left parish-church quite in the lurch, having almost sworn to go there no more.

Page and his wife, that made such a strife, we met them in Do Lane; we gave them the wall, and that was all. For Mr. Scott, we have seen him not, except as he passed, in a wonderful haste, to see a friend in Silver End. Mr. Jones proposes, ere July closes, that she and her sister, and her Jones Mister, and we that are here, our course shall steer, to dine in the Spinney; but for a guinea, if the weather should hold, so hot and so cold, we had better bring plan, to catch it, she can, the grass there grows, while nobody mows, (which is very wrong,) so rank and long, that so to speak, 'tis at least a week, if it happens to rain, ere it dries again.

I have writ Charity, not for popularity, but as well as I could, in hopes to do good; and if the Reviewer should say, "to be sure, the gentleman's Muse, wears Methodist shoes; you may know by her pace, and talk about grace, that she and her bard have little regard, for the tastes and fashions, and ruling passions, and holden play, of the modern day; and though she assume a borrowed plume, and now and then wear a tittering air," 'tis only her plan, to catch it, she can, the giddy and gay, as they go that way, by a production, on a new construction. She has baited her trap in hopes to snap all that may come, with a sugar-plum." His opinion in this, will not be amiss; 'tis what I intend, my principal end; and if I succeed, and folks should read, till a few are brought to a serious thought, I shall think I am paid, for all I have said.

I have heard before, of a room with a floor, laid upon springs, and such like things, with so much art, in every part, that when you went in, you were forced to begin a minuet pace, with an air and a grace, swimming about, now in and now out, with a deal of state, in a figure of eight, without pipe or string, or any such thing; and now I have writ, in a rhyming fit; what will you make, and as you advance, will keep you still, though against your will, dancing away, alert and gay, till you come to an end of what I have penned; which that you may, do, ere Madam and you are quite worn out with jiggling about, I take my leave, and here you receive a bow profound, down to the ground, from your humble me—

W. C.
P. S.—When I concluded, doubtless you did think me right, as you might, in saying what I said of Scott; and then it was true, but now it is due, to him to note, that since I wrote, himself and he has visited me.—From "The Letters of William Cowper." Selected and Arranged by William Hadley.

At undgaa "Spotteres Sæde"

Oversættelse af Artiklen om Christian Science, som forekommer paa Engelsk paa denne Side

INDEN første Psalm giver Skribenten et Billede af et retfærdigt Menneske, til hvem dette Løfte bliver givet "alt, hvad han gør, skal han faa Lykke til". De bekendte Linier lyder saaledes: "Sallig den Mand, som ikke vandrer i de ugude-likes Raad, ej heller staar paa Synders Vej, ej heller sidder i Spotteres Sæde". Medens Psalmisten her for-dømmer de mere løstfaldende Syndere, klassificerer han dem ogsaa sammen med Selvfærdighedens Synd eller med Fjælsens af Overlegenhed. Det maa ogsaa bemærkes, at denne spottende, mentale Holdning fremstilles, som en, der er uvrisksom, for Spotterens siddende ned: han hverken staar eller gaar. Hvor let det dog synes at sidde "i Spotteres Sæde" og udsige Dom over Næste, om hvis Fjælselstid vi er ganske uvidende!

Jesus Kristus, Irettesatte Synd, hvor som helst det var nødvendigt, men han Irettesatte for at helbrede. Hans Hjerte, der var saa fuldt af Mildhed, Barmhertighed, Medynk havde ikke Plads for Verdensforagtelser eller Spotteres Bitterhed. Da Jesus gik ind i Guds Tempel og uddrev dem, der solgte og købte derinde, tog han sit Standpunkt imod de Misbrugs, som var kendetegn for Tempelstue Gudstjeneste. Den Aand, hvori han gjorde, dette blev bekræftet den Kendsgerning, at bagter, som Evangeliet siger: "kom der blinde og lamme til ham i Helligdommen og han helbrede dem".

Jesus Irettesatte Utaknemmelighed, Hykleri og Vellyst, fordi han med sit uhykelige Kendskab til Helbredelsesvidste, at for at helbrede behøvede Synden at blive Irettesatte. Ved Jesus, naar de trætte og hjerteske, som Irettesatte deres Øjne til ham, var rede til at helbrede, og der var ingen Spot i det samme Blik, som dog deres længselfulde Hjerte til ham. Til det Hjerte, der var modtageligt sagde han: "Heller ikke jeg fordsommer dig: gaa bort, og synd ikke mere!"

I Miscellaneous Writings skildrer Fortællingen Mary Baker Eddy en mental Holding, der fører til Liv, en Holding, der er saa vil, saa overbevisende, saa medfølelsesfuld, at den blev antaget, vilde der ikke være nogen Fristsel til at "sidde i Spotteres Sæde". Hun skriver (Side 224) "Vi bør gaa frem i Livet med de mindste Fortvælgelser, men med den største Taalmodighed; med en stærk Forsøg for og Paaskønnelse af alt, hvad der er smukt, stort og godt, men med et Sindelag, som oprindelig, at Verdens Guldindgangsmønstre ikke vil alide paa vore Fjælsel; med en Sindsløst og saa stadig, at intet dog forbigaaende Aandepust eller nogen tilfældig Disharmoni skal ryste eller opbrøge det; med en Kærlighed vid nok til at dække over hele Verdens Ondt, og sød nok til at modvirke det i den, som er bittert, —bestemt paa, ikke at blive fornærmet, naar der ikke er ment noget galt, heller ikke engang, naar der er, undertaget Forsyndelsen er imod Gud".

En sandtanende Mental Holding kan opnaas gennem at kultivere den Kristus-lignende Kærlighed, som Jesus lærte. En saadan Kærlighed vil altid forsynde vor Erfaring og "modvirke det i den, som er bittert". Det er den Modstand, som vi gør imod andres Fjæl, som alder paa vore Fjælsel og synes at gøre Livet saa bittert. Jo mere vi forsøger for at forstaa og at elske vore Medmennesker, des mindre vil vi henfalde til at sidde "i Spotteres Sæde". Det er en saadan Kærlighed, der inspirerede disse Linier af Adelaide Procter:

"Døm ikke hans Hjertes Værk, Ej heller Hjertes, du ikke kender; Det, dit svage Blik ser som en Plet, Kan i Guds rene Lys blive Et Ar, faaet paa en vel-vundt Slagmark. Hvor da vilde være svag og vige".

My Sweet Brown Gal

Down in my ol' cabin wa'am ez mammy's toas',
"Taters in de fiah layin' dath to
No one dath to cross me, got no talkin' pal,
But I's got de comp'n'y o' my sweet brown gal.

So I spon's my evenin' listenin' to Lak a blissid angel; how hah voice do ring!
Sweetah den a bluebird fluttrin' er-rour'n,
W'en he sees de streamin' o' de new ploughed groun'.

Den I hugz hah closah, closah to my breas',
Needn't sing, my da'lin', tek you' bones' res'.
Does I mean Malindy, Mandy, Lize er Sal?
No, I means my fiddle—dat's my sweet brown gal!
—Paul Laurence Dunbar, in "Poems."

Avoiding "the seat of the scornful"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE first psalm the writer gives a picture of the righteous man, to whom the promise is given that "whatsoever he doeth shall prosper." The familiar lines read, "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful." Here the Psalmist, while condemning the more obvious sins, also classes with them the sin of self-righteousness, or the sense of superiority. It is to be noted also that this scornful mental attitude is represented as an inactive one; he is sitting down: he is neither standing nor walking. How easy it seems to sit "in the seat of the scornful" and pass judgment on our neighbor, of whose temptations we may be quite ignorant!

Christ Jesus rebuked sin wherever it was necessary, but he rebuked to heal. His heart, so full of gentleness, mercy, compassion, had no room for the bitterness of cynicism or scorn. When Jesus went into the temple of God, and cast out all them that sold and bought therein, he was taking his stand against the abuses which had crept into the service of the temple. The spirit in which he did so was evidenced by the fact that afterward, as the Gospel states, "the blind and the lame came to him in the temple; and he healed them."

Jesus rebuked ingratitude, hypocrisy, and lust, because with his scientific knowledge of healing he knew that sin needed to be rebuked in order to be healed. With his divine compassion, Jesus knew when the weary and heart sick, who lifted up their eyes to him, were ready to be healed, and there was no scorn in the tender gaze which drew their longing hearts to him. To the receptive heart he said, "Neither do I condemn thee: go, and sin no more."

In "Miscellaneous Writings," the author, Mary Baker Eddy, pictures a mental attitude toward life which is so wise, so tolerant, so compassionate that if it were adopted there would be no temptation to sit "in the seat of the scornful." She writes (p. 224): "We should go forth into life with the smallest expectations, with a keen relish for and appreciation of everything beautiful, great, and good, but with a temper so genial that the friction of the world shall not wear upon our sensibilities; with an equanimity so settled that no

passing breath nor accidental disturbance shall agitate or ruffle it; with a charity broad enough to cover the whole world's evil, and as sweet enough to neutralize what is bitter in it,—determined not to be offended when no wrong is meant, nor even when it is, unless the offense be against God."

Such a mental attitude can be attained only by cultivating the Christlike charity which Jesus taught. Such charity will always sweeten our experience and "neutralize what is bitter in it." It is the resistance which we offer to the faults of others that wears upon our sensibilities and seems to make life so bitter. The more we try to understand and love our fellow men, the less we shall be inclined to sit "in the seat of the scornful." It is such charity which inspired the lines by Adelaide Procter:

"Judge not; the workings of his brain
And of his heart thou canst not see!
What looks to thy dim eyes a stain,
In God's pure light may only be
A scar, brought from some well-worn field,
Where thou wouldst only faint and yield."

This garment of charity makes us invulnerable to the darts of envy and malice and dislike. They become unequal to us, because they are no longer a part of our thinking; instead, we shall meet hatred with love, and misunderstanding with patience and forgiveness. This tolerant mental attitude can be gained by watching our own thinking instead of criticizing our neighbor. We do not have to reform our neighbor; we just have to reform ourselves.

Christian Science brings a wonderful message to the world, revealing the spiritual fact about man,—that he is made in the image and likeness of God. It gives the quiet assurance that we shall be that man when we overcome everything in our own thinking which is unlike God. This will keep us so busy that we shall have little time to watch our neighbor, but we shall allow him the privilege of working out his own salvation, bringing forth "his fruit in his season," not in ours. But at all times we can endeavor to fulfill the law of Christ and love our neighbor as ourselves by giving him the aid of our tolerant and sympathetic understanding.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.)

Tannhäuser in The Bowl

The Bowl is in deep twilight; the only lights are those shining from the stage-shell, reflected from the gleaming orchestral instruments—flashing from their bright surfaces, touching the harps—great, golden, sentient things—illuminating the faces of the musicians, falling tenderly upon the venerable conductor.

Out on the hills the crickets were playing their summer symphony, undaunted by that greater orchestra, which seemed to take up their theme softly, then rising and swelling, until the strains of a Wagner overture filled the little valley, and washed in majestic waves of harmony along the shores of the hills.

Not a sound from the open-air audience—no shuffling feet, nor weight of breathing, nor oppressive nearness of many persons. It looked more like a great garden of cannas, thousands of them, climbing up the hills, blurred and colorless in the dim light—a garden set off by little fences.

Toward the city, which might have been many miles away, so remote and silent it seemed, a few trees fringed the hills, all leaning and listening, rapt. Down that side had been set a bit of Italy—green hills, and a house here and there, made ethereal by soft illumination. Lights came tumbling down those hills, stars turning over and over and falling into a deep abyss.

At one side of the Bowl, Italy; at the other a glimpse of the world when it was wild and young; ordinarily one might have called it a canyon wall, steep and bare, upon which a searchlight played; but here, "on such a night as this," the canyon wall became the side of a great cave, touched by the flaming light of a huge fire around which primitive folk in skins grouped, and beat upon their rude drums, and wailed out their barbaric chants.

Back to the stage and civilization; the orchestral pieces shining, the golden harp tipping and sounding; the great viol playing; the insect chorus, drowned for an interval, rings out clear again in the interludes—courageous little musicians! The audience is still as a garden after a hot day, drowsy fit through it, a gentle breeze moves across it.

Over the face of the sky a gray veil is drawing—dark, high and soft, drifting in from the sea, with blue showing through the rents. The stars twinkle and go out; the moon, satisfied that all is well in the hills—that this tiny, human echo of the music of the spheres is a joy to those down on the earth—draws the blanket of the fog over her and sinks to rest. Up between the Italian hills the gray mist creeps; the listening trees are dim and feathery, like seaweed under water; the cave fires have burned out and the cave folk have dropped to sleep close to the warm embers.

On the western rim of the Bowl stand two couples and a lonely youth, silhouetted against the dusk—figures carved out of black marble, moving statues which fall into poses

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AND

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With Key to

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WILLIS J. ARBOTT

CHARLES E. HEITMAN

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Cost of

CREDIT FRAUDS BEING CHECKED

**Another Re-Sail in
Fishermen's Series**
**Breeze Freshened to 10 Knots
Soon After the Start of
the Fourth Race**

the Fourth Race

HALIFAX, Oct. 20 (AP)—With the time limit extended to six hours, instead of five, the Bluenose and the

Halligonian today started on the fourth race of their series for the Canadian National Handicap. The first two races were declared off because the Bluenose, although crossing the line, was not in the lead at the end of time today and the Halligonian followed at 10:01.10. A light northwest wind was blowing and the race was set for a run down the pier to Sambo Lightship, by the way of the inner automatic buoy; a close race was expected. The Bluenose was in the windward to the finish.

Bluenose ran away from the Halligonian in the first race of the Canadian National Handicap. The official times were: Bluenose 11:08:00; Halligonian 11:10:20.

On the broad reach, the Bluenose, which was hauled to 10 knots, hauled more westerly and favored Halligonian so that she decreased the chance of Bluenose winning.

Official times at second mark were: Bluenose, 12:10:30; Halligonian 12:15:10.

Bluenose led at the third mark. The times were: Bluenose 12:55:00; Halligonian 13:01:10.

Bluenose, the champion, the champion, has defeated the challenger, the

Haliganian; but only in the first race did the captain's superior seamanship and craft finish within the required time limit. The official times elapsed yesterday were: Bluenose, 5h. 11m. 37s. Herring, 5h. 11m. 37s.

Captain Walters was urged before sailing yesterday's race to agree to a time limit of 5 1/2 hours. He refused, saying that he believed that the Bluenose has shown her superiority and should be awarded the trophy.

Haliganian, who is the chief challenger Haliganian, Captain Moyle Crouse, by 22m. 12s. on the 37-mile course, romping away in the lead.

As a contest in seamanship, yesterday's race was easily the most thrilling of the season. The Bluenose, which did not get the better of the start, after much jockeying, and tore across

the line as ahead and to weather. The schooner was in the lead, and the rival. A luffing match which took the schooners far to leeward of their course. The boats were stopped only by the proximity of the cliffs, lining the eastern shore of Halifax Harbor, followed.

Maintaining his advantage until half of the distance to the first mark had been covered, Captain Crouse was caught napping and the Bluenose shot up to weather of the Halligonian, blanketed it, and drew ahead. They jibbed for the run to the mark with the Halligonian again going to weather and in a second jibe around the buoy with Captain Crouse calling for sea room, the Halligonian's bob-stay came aboard. Bluenose's after-quarter rind

On the run to the second mark, Bluenose gained 30s. and on the close reach to the third mark, 1m. 45s. On the 12-mile thresh to windward to the finish line, Bluenose again proved its superiority on the wind by increasing its lead by 26m. 27s.

was test in the process.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The Seventh Session of the League

The seventh session of the Assembly of the League of Nations will be famous in history as the session in which Germany took her place among the great powers as one of the permanent members of the Council. It marked the beginning of a new era in European history which closed the post-war period in which Germany was still excluded from the comity of nations and regarded with suspicion and dislike as a nation which must be kept under control. The policy pursued by Sir Austen Chamberlain and Aristide Briand at Locarno, when they opened the door to the return of Germany to the concert of Europe triumphed on the day when the Assembly, by unanimous vote, admitted Germany to the League and approved her appointment to a permanent seat on the Council.

Those who heard the speech in which M. Briand celebrated the return of Germany to the European fold will long remember how, with dramatic gesture, he banished the specter of war from the world and spoke of the dawn of the new age of international brotherhood. A few days later the Locarno treaties received their final ratification in Geneva, and then came the meeting between M. Briand and Herr Stresemann at the wayside inn at Thoiry, when these two statesmen laid the groundwork for the friendly collaboration of their two countries by discussing the means by which outstanding differences between France and Germany could be removed.

Although some mystery still surrounds the details of their plan, its salient features are established. In return for the evacuation of German soil and the withdrawal of the Military Control Commission, Dr. Stresemann offered to accelerate reparations payments by the flotation of the German railway bonds and to repurchase the Saar coal mines. To Belgium he was prepared at the same time to give a substantial sum for the cession of Eupen and Malmédy, a small district which was given to Belgium by the Treaty of Versailles after a plebiscite which is generally admitted to have been no fair test of the opinion of its inhabitants, who are mainly German. Germany and France were also to conclude commercial treaties and agreements.

It is obvious that if such a plan for the liquidation of the occupation is to go through, the assistance of the United States will be necessary. For in no other money market than that of New York could sufficient money be found to float the German railway bonds, even if the purchase of the Saar mines or Eupen and Malmédy could be accomplished without upsetting the German exchanges, which it is the primary duty of Gilbert Parker, the American chairman of the Dawes committee, to safeguard. He is understood to be opposed to the issue of the bonds at present, on the ground that this would endanger the transfer of reparations. The Briand-Stresemann scheme for the settlement of Franco-German differences is not likely, therefore, to advance further for the moment.

M. Briand paid a tribute to the value of the League as an instrument for the pacification of Europe when he claimed that without the League the Locarno treaties would never have come into force, and consequently that his conversations with Dr. Stresemann would not have taken place. The celebrated "Geneva atmosphere" has no doubt contributed in no small degree to render possible an exchange of views on subjects which stand in the way of the reconciliation of France and Germany. It is not so much the speeches which M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann made to the Assembly that are important as the fact that they were able to make them, and to follow them up with the conversations at the wayside inn. There are still difficulties and obstacles to overcome before it can be said that all danger of war has been removed. A settlement must be reached in the disarmament question, for instance, for that is the key to the arch on which the structure of the new European society must rest. If it is to have stability. But if the good will in which the Seventh Assembly of the League worked continues to leaven the consciousness of Europe, the world may hope for results which a few years ago seemed to be purely visionary.

Censoring Investment Advertising

With becoming modesty, and yet not without some feeling of pride, the Investors' Protective Bureau of Chicago calls attention to the fact that in the last seven years it has advised and effected the rejection by newspapers in that city of advertising designed to exploit questionable investment securities, so called, exploiting schemes capitalized, nominally or otherwise, at more than \$300,000,000. This constitutes public service of a high order. The regrettable thing about it all, however, is that despite this voluntary espionage almost numberless wildcat ventures fully as visionary and just as fraudulent in their inception have been foisted upon the public and advertised in glowing phrases by newspapers, magazines, financial journals and circulars and cleverly worded prospectuses.

In Chicago, it appears, special attention has been given to an effort to suppress concerns suspected of operating bucket shops. Whereas more than fifty of these "offices" existed when the campaign against them was started, but few, if any, are now being operated. But it is in the censorship of newspaper advertising and publicity that the bureau is chiefly interested at the moment. Co-operating newspaper publishers have shown a commendable willingness to submit to the bureau all questionable or doubtful advertising copy offered by promoters. Similarly the officers of the bureau have rendered valuable voluntary service as advisors to the officials of the Securities Department at the Illinois State Capitol in Springfield. As a result licenses have been refused promoters and their salesmen in cases where the securities offered for sale failed to meet the test applied.

Those who sometimes complain of paternalistic tendencies which they insist are dis-

played by federal and state governments are seldom heard to protest against this particular activity. The public seems disposed to take it for granted that officers of the law, the legislatures, Congress, and the courts, will find a way to protect careless and sometimes grasping investors against the results of their own folly. Human nature has a way of always looking for what it calls "the best of it." Greed outweighs judgment in many cases, and the haste to get rich suddenly and by some easy process silences caution.

Newspapers, no matter how closely they may investigate the advertising offered them, and no matter how close the espionage and censorship carried on by such bureaus as that maintained in Chicago, will never be able to insure absolute protection against cleverly planned frauds by cunning and designing promoters. The final decision in every case rests with the person who is tempted to part with his money in reliance upon another's promise to pay. The ordinary individual, even though untrained in business, would hardly lend money to a stranger upon an unsecured promissory note. And yet the same plausible stranger, if he comes armed with impressive official-looking certificates or bonds, can usually argue himself into a warm welcome.

There is no denying the fact that the careful and impartial censorship of advertising offered to the newspapers by those planning a campaign of extortion against the public should be extended until every avenue of publicity through the agency of the public prints is closed. But in the meantime there is an equally insistent need that those upon whom the burden finally falls awaken to a realization of their individual responsibility to protect themselves.

"Who is the enemy?" asks a character, in Channing Pollock's stirring play, of the small boy, who, violently beating his drum, deprecates the fact that he has no sword wherewith to kill the enemy.

"Everybody but us," is the sweeping response. It is not in war time alone, nor only as between nations, that this curious and indefensible sense of enmity finds place in the thoughts of men. In war time, of course, it is exaggerated in its proportions, being enormously increased and embittered by the systematic propaganda which teaches the nationals of one land to regard as monsters those of all countries not in alliance with them. And yet the same definition of the enemy is the one which Mr. Pollock has set forth in his play, and emphasizes with many vigorous dramatic strokes. The true enemy is hate. It was as much the enemy of the British as of the Germans in the recent war. It was the enemy of all mankind, and the results of its enmity were not terminated with the Versailles Conference, but will continue to rack and torture the world until men learn to take seriously the injunction of the Master, "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you."

Mr. Pollock has done a distinct service to humanity by writing and producing this play, which after a long season in New York is now having its Boston run. Perhaps no form of literary expression carries as much weight, and so enforces conviction as does the dramatic form. The picture this dramatist has drawn of the disaster and ruin brought upon a peace-loving home by the sudden impact of war is only the more obvious part of his lesson. What really counts is the skill with which he has been able to point out that just as those following the banner of the Allies thought that all righteousness, all grandeur of sacrifice were on their side, so too, the Austrians and the Germans lulled their own consciences with the conviction that they were the innocent victims of foreign aggression. He has shown how suddenly and seemingly irreparably the most intimate and affectionate human relations can suddenly be turned into hatred by war-time frenzy. He has depicted in no uncertain colors the destruction of individual liberty of thought and speech that inevitably follows war, and he has not failed to bring in impressively the figure of that sinister factor in war-time hysteria, the profiteer.

"The Enemy" is perhaps a play which follows too closely upon the agonies and the hatreds of the World War for its appeal to be as general as it should be. Nevertheless, the time is here and now that the lesson it teaches should be learned. And it is to be hoped that it will have that wide presentation and general attendance which will enable it to exert the influence over the thoughts of men that its subject demands.

Forty years ago Thomas G. Shearman, an eminent attorney representing great corporate interests, started a nationwide controversy by a magazine article in which he undertook to show that by far the greater part of the wealth of the United States was owned by a very small number of the population. The figures, taken from official records and other reliable sources, were so startling that they were immediately questioned as unfair and misleading, but further researches by Mr. Shearman and Charles B. Spahr of Columbia University showed that, if anything, the original article had erred on the side of understating the extent to which property was in the hands of an insignificant percentage of the people. Looking out over the hosts assembled at the National Democratic convention in Chicago in 1896 to adopt a radical platform and nominate a candidate of whom the great property-owning interests would stand in awe, an Iowa delegate commented: "This was started by that Shearman article in the Forum."

Conditions have changed greatly since that time, and the production of wealth has increased so enormously that it is not surprising that the United States Treasury Department should state that there are more than 11,000 Americans who are owners of property valued at over \$1,000,000. This fact would seem to indicate that the belief of a generation ago that the wealth of the nation would inevitably gravitate into the hands of an

ever-decreasing number of persons owning great fortunes was unfounded. Instead of the number of millionaires decreasing while the already rich became richer, there have been many more whose possessions have gone beyond the million mark.

Again the question arises as to the ownership of the United States. An article in the American Bankers' Association Journal points out that a survey based on estates of decedents shows that 91 per cent of 184,000 estates examined had an average value of less than \$3600, while more than 76 per cent of the estates had an average value of only \$258. In this connection it must be remembered that a large percentage of the population leaves no estate whatsoever. That the American people as a whole are richer than those of any other country is undeniable. The facts given by the journal, however, suggest that equitable distribution of the country's wealth has not kept pace with the greatly increased productive power of industry.

Canadian statesmen wisely refrain from spending much time discussing the question of annexation to the United States. There is no sentiment in Canada worthy of serious attention in favor of annexation. It would be just about as profitable to discuss somebody's proposal to annex Alaska to Canada.

Recent talk about annexation, particularly apprehension which has been expressed in England, is largely due to electioneering propaganda in the Dominion. Some Conservative opponents of the Liberal Party are prone to criticize the Liberal policy as tending toward the union of Canada with the United States. They know that there is no public opinion in Canada favorable to annexation. It would be very unpopular; hence it is regarded as a handy election weapon to direct against political opponents.

It has the effect, however, of misleading people in other countries, particularly in Great Britain, when they read articles from political party sources which are directed against the Liberals. It is especially disturbing to stalwarts of the Empire when they see the arguments about annexation tendencies supported by statistics with regard to the growth of economic unity on the North American continent. Perhaps they forget that there is growing economic unity also between Great Britain and the United States, as there is between France and Germany; but nobody has any apprehension that such economic unity is leading to political union in the shape of annexation.

Premier Mackenzie King expressed the Canadian point of view recently. In answer to an interviewer, he denied that any member of the Liberal Party favored annexation, or that any political movement toward annexation existed in Canada. Mr. King went on to speak of the splendid example which the neighboring countries in North America are setting to the world. They have an unwarmed frontier of practically 4000 miles. For more than a century they have been free from frontier armaments—for along the border line between Canada and the United States there is not one fortress, nor even a gun in position. The North American people have substituted, for competitive arming, a system of conciliation and arbitration as a means of settling international differences as they arise. "We are giving, in this way," said the Prime Minister, "the finest object lesson that the world has had of the greater wisdom, of the appeal to reason as against the appeal to force in the settlement of world problems."

Canada and the United States are rendering an enduring service to civilization. It is Canada's inestimable privilege, too, to occupy the position of an interpreter between British and American public opinion; to promote understanding and, as Mackenzie King has said, "to avoid ill will and foster good will in a manner and under conditions which promise more for peace in the world than through association in any other way." This is an opportunity which the Canadian people will not lightly forgo.

Canada's Relations With the United States

One Who Stood By

IT IS reached by a long, steep mountain road. On either side of the cart trail are thick woods of tall, stately pines and spruces, interspersed with maple and beech, and here and there the white trunks of birch saplings, like rays of silver light brightening up the somber shadows. The only sounds were the liquid notes of the hermit thrush, which, like a string of bells, from first here, then there, from distant spots in the woods, came to me.

The atmosphere of long ago lingered in the song of the pines—pines whose low branches brooded over an old deserted cabin on one side of the road. Farther up, the door of an old, unused schoolhouse creaked lonesomely on its broken hinges as if waiting for the long-ago sound of those little feet in rough cowhide shoes.

A half-hidden brook, frolicking down its rocky bed, made a welling and swelling accompaniment to the voice of the trees and the creak of the old door. Then, beyond it, I found that little mountain cabin in a clearing of waving grass; and standing on the porch to welcome me was this old friend of all nature lovers; he who alone had remained behind in his mountain home, where three generations of his forefathers had cleared the land and tilled the soil and grazed their herds.

From his fresh, bronzed face peered out two clear, keen gray eyes—eyes which had taken in something of the grandeur and the deep silence of his mountain, living as he had, for nearly fourscore years, among such surroundings.

About the low story-and-a-half timber cabin lay sunny meadows, golden with buttercups and daisies, with dashes of cornflower and vetch and silky stars of mullein and thistle dipping with the butterflies here and there; until the grass lands met the forest-clad mountains rolling in ever-higher waves to the blue sky far above—a panorama of grandeur and beauty with its ever-changing picturesque moods.

This sole representative of the third generation on that mountain farm turned to the clump of apple trees at the end of the porch and said with pride: "My mother planted and raised those, and she lived to reap twenty barrels of the fruit."

As he led me into the long, low-ceilinged room which answered the purpose of living-room and kitchen, he continued: "Every stone and board and nail in this house was put in by hand by my great-grandfather." And then, in a genial, reminiscent mood, he wandered sketchily back over the years spent in this old mountain home.

I lived over again with him those old days when his ancestors cleared the land of timber and herded their flocks all up and down those steep pasture lands, and raised the wheat and oats to feed the hungry mouths in the little cabin and in the adjoining cattle sheds. I glimpsed that scene in the old barn as they threshed out the grain with flails, each receiving for his hire every ninth bushel. And I could almost smell the pies and cakes and other goodies which loaded the tables of those sturdy pioneers in those busy harvest days when good cheer and social enjoyment brightened the task in this neighborly interchange of work.

With pride and great tenderness he spoke of that mother who, for many years, presided over that little cabin; spun the flax, carded the wool, wove the cloth to clothe her family and herself; made hundreds of cheeses and great tubs of butter; boiled down the sap from their great

maple forests into sugar for daily use, and cured and packed away hams and bacon and quarter-beefs. "And then—because she didn't like being idle—she would go out and help the men upon the farm. My mother was a wonderful woman," he continued with a tender light in his eyes that made me think of those soft floating cloud-ropes upon the sunny slopes of his mountain.

"When I took the farm over I never let her do that hard work, of course. And the spinning and the weaving went as the factory came into being. But I well remember going to market with Mother in an ox-cart, with a pail of eggs and butter and a cheese or two, and three or four pounds of maple sugar out of the big old barrel to trade in for cloth for the dresses and shirts, and for shoes—although these didn't bother us much, for when we children went down to the village for church or school, we saved those precious articles by carrying them in our hands, the stockings tucked inside, till we reached the very door, when we would carefully put them on."

"In mother's girlhood the shoemaker came to the house once a year and fitted them up with shoes—cowhide ones for everyday wear, and calfskin for best. In my time, however, every village had its tannery and boot shop."

I could see him trudging down the mountain to that now deserted schoolhouse, "with the filling jars of apple pie and cheese" tucked in his tin pail. Those precious three months of the winter season when he was privileged to attend a school.

"I almost cry for joy when I look about my mountain home and think of all the freedom and beauty that have been mine here, away from the scramble for place and the struggle for existence, where I can raise all that I need each year—and some for others, too—and where each season brings its interests and its friends."

"Every spring from that window, for instance, I watch the mother partridge hatch her brood; and then when she is through with it she disappears some morning (always before I can catch her at it) and I find the eggshells tucked one into another the way partridges always do when they leave the nest. I have seen two growths of timber rise and fall on my land—and that in itself has meant a fortune."

"Yes, it is lonely sometimes; but nature lovers in the summer and hunters in winter drop in and bring me word from the world outside. And in my quiet life here I have had as interesting experiences, I am sure, and have learned as much of human nature as those who live away from all this peace and freedom. But some day in larger numbers people will leave those crowded cities and come back and resettle these deserted farms—lying back among the mountains and along the valleys; and they will learn what it really means to live where the air is ever fresh and there's a glorious picture awaiting your eyes whichever way you turn."

This one who feels that he has chosen the better part; whose sole recreation in the year is a week at camp meeting; and who has taken in all his life but two or three journeys away from the Granite State; has a genial, keenly interested thought in everything that is going on in the outside world. The seasons come and go with him, and add to those scores of friends from far and near who have climbed his mountain, looked into his genial face, and chatted with him of the days which have gone and the days to come, and have gone away wondering if, after all, he has not chosen the better part. E. H. H.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

THOSE who know Berlin will be interested to learn that the Government is planning the purchase of the well-known hotel "Der Kaiserhof," located on Wilhelmplatz. The reason for this is the Government's wish to concentrate all its offices around Wilhelmstrasse, the center of the government district, thus being able to simplify its administration. The intended purchase, which still, however, needs the consent of the Reichstag, is generally deplored here, since the hotel is one of the few large hotels of Berlin and at the same time also one of the oldest with many historical associations.

Work on its initial building was commenced in 1873, and when Emperor William I, known for his simple tastes, was shown through the suite reserved for visiting royalties he is said to have turned to Prince Karl accompanying him and to have said half jokingly and half regretfully: "We could not live as luxuriously as that; could we?" The Kaiserhof Hotel soon became the residence of diplomats and many princes stayed there. Among its distinguished guests were Disraeli, Count Andrássy and Bismarck. It also became one of the centers of social life, and its so-called Cavalier balls twenty years ago were widely known for their elegance. No wonder that under these circumstances the intended conversion of this hotel into uninteresting government offices is arousing considerable opposition here.

"Peltzer's Victory Over Nurni." . . . Stresemann in Geneva; thus the most important photographs contained in the latest issue of a well-known illustrated weekly magazine here were announced. The order, namely, first the sport and in the second place the political event, is typical of the development in this country since the war, where sports, which formerly used to take a back seat, have come to the foreground most rapidly in the last few years. Before the war "turnen," a very rigid form of gymnastics almost reminding one of military drill, took the place of light athletics in the schools, and to be a member of an athletic club was not always regarded as compatible with social standing. Sporting events, moreover, were relegated to the inner pages of the papers where they occupied as inconspicuous a place as possible. Just the opposite is the case now. Running tracks and football grounds are being established all over the place, and the newspapers print reports on important sporting events on their front pages. Leading personalities in the world of sports are known to everyone and are often more popular than politicians. Thus it could happen that Peltzer was given first consideration while Stresemann had to occupy the second place in the weekly's announcements.

About fifty of Berlin's most popular theater and film stars acted as sales men and women in a leading department store of the West here one afternoon for the benefit of the funds of the Actors' Association. The result was that hundreds of enthusiastic theatergoers crowded the aisles of the store, while thousands thronged the streets clamoring for entrance. Finally the doors had to be closed and a strong police force called to keep order and make way for the traffic. In the meantime the regular shop assistants had to form a chain in front of the actors to shield them from their admirers. Three climbed onto counters to escape too pressing expressions of admiration. Two others fled in an elevator while two fortunate ones succeeded in leaving the store hidden in one of its lorries. How the remaining forty-three escaped is not reported.

The Victoria House in the Botanical Gardens is crowded every day toward sunset for it is the blossoming time of the most beautiful of water lilies, the Victoria Regia. Within the space of twenty minutes the closed bud expands, petal by petal, into a waxlike flower the size of a small dinner plate, and the spectators willingly bear the tropical heat to witness the wonder. The Botanical Gardens at Dahlem, on the outskirts of West Berlin, were transferred some twenty years ago from an inadequate site nearer the city. All the plants survived the move and took kindly to their new surroundings. The gardens which cover

168 acres are practically and tastefully laid out, being tended with the utmost solicitude, and the vast glasshouses with their wealth of tropical plants are especially worth a visit.

Otto Froitzheim, once and perhaps even still Germany's best tennis player and well-known before the war on the chief international courts, may possibly become police president at Wiesbaden. For many years Herr Froitzheim was at the head of a special police department in this city, and he often arrived at tournaments at the very last minute not having been able to leave his office sooner. He is now going to Wiesbaden to discuss with the allied military authorities the re-establishment of a police force which had been abolished by them.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Russia and Socialism"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I am a constant reader of the Monitor, and I am much impressed with its general fairness, but I was greatly surprised to find the following statement in a recent editorial entitled "Russia and Socialism":

"For the essence of the Marxian Socialist philosophy is that the capitalist is per se an exploiter of the workers, and that if private enterprise of every kind were forbidden, and if all production and industry were managed by the state, the economic millennium would arrive."

I have been a reader of Marx for many years, but I have never seen a paragraph or sentence that will in any manner justify these conclusions. Marx teaches that Socialism must come as the next stage in social evolution. Marx teaches that capitalism was a necessary stage in the evolution of production and exchange and that the next stage is social ownership of the industrial equipment. Nowhere does Marx suggest ownership by the state. According to Marx, the state is a class instrument, controlled, ever since the institution of private property, by the owning class, and by that class used to hold the workers in subjection. And history bears out this contention.

The Russians probably did just what was necessary at the time of the revolution, but they did not establish Socialism—could not do so for the very simple reason that Russia had not reached the industrial stage of economic evolution that made it possible to establish Socialism. Lenin, Trotsky and many others of the active revolutionists realized that Sovietism was merely an intermediate stage between semi-feudalism and Socialism. It is the function of Sovietism to industrialize Russia, so that it may finally accept Socialism. D. B. Tacoma, Wash.

The Monitor and the World's Music

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Just a line to tell you how much I enjoy the music columns of the Monitor. It is noteworthy, especially, to find the musical events of this city so fully reported in a paper published in Boston, and with such authority, too. Whenever anything important happens concerning the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, I naturally look in the local papers for a report thereon, but alas! as a rule they have very little to say.

Thus, when there was a radical change in the personnel of this orchestra last season and I wanted to know (1) the intrinsic value of each new member, and (2) the effect of this change upon the ensemble, there was practically nothing I could find in the local papers to satisfy me and I waited for nearly two weeks until I discovered what I considered to be quite a valuable piece of criticism on the subject in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

This instance might be multiplied many times. San Francisco, Calif. S. L. M.

Random Ramblings

"We regret to see how obstinately American women are bent on appropriating more than their fair share of constitutional privileges." How much more generous is the conception of a "fair share" today than when the above statement appeared in the New York Times in 1851!

Read recently in the press: Arboretum Walks Saturday and Sunday. Library Talks Every Thursday. Now why not have "Restaurant Eats" on the other days?

Four gills make one pint. Two pints make one quart. One quart makes a peck of trouble.

Even those who are willing to forgo "staunchly" and stand by Mr. Webster "staunchly" are apt to "wobble" a bit when he asks them to spell it "wabble."

American and British philatelists, meeting in New York, have agreed not to revive the former argument about the Stamp Act.

The women say they will go back to long hair when the men begin once more to wear Burnsides and Dunderbays.

No wonder the speeches of the Governor of New York fail to set the country on fire; they are too damp.

Nothing is wholly useless; do not forget that even a stopped clock is bound to be right twice each day.

Suppose the cost of living is much higher now than it was twenty-five years ago. Isn't it worth it?

If we could see ourselves as others see us, it is hardly likely that we would believe it.

Many American cities are famous for their parks; also their lack of parking space.

Those who know what's what are often found listed in Who's Who.

A large rent makes a big hole in one's income.